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GENERAL TELEGRAMS.

Landing of Two of Quesada's Cuban Expeditions.

Another Sanguinary Engagement Reported.

Captured Insurgent Officers Summarily Executed.

A Steamer Burned at Night on Lake Michigan.

The Maryland Democratic State Convention.

William Pinkney Whyte Nominated for Governor.

CUBA.

More Fighting—Two Expeditions Landed from Venezuela—The Steamer Virginia with the Third put Back to Trinidad.

HAVANA, July 19.—Gen. PALANCA telegraphs on the 13th inst. that engagements had occurred on the day before, in which 100 insurgents were killed; the rest were dispersed. Nine Spaniards were killed and ten wounded. According to the Manzanillo correspondent of the *Diario*, two expeditions of filibusters from Venezuela had landed in Cuba. QUESADA'S proclamation announced the sailing of three expeditions in the steamers *Virginia*, *Bolivar*, and another, name not known. No official confirmation of the second landing has come to hand.

ST. THOMAS, July 14, via PORTO RICO, July 15.—The steamer *Virginia* has returned to the island of Trinidad, having been unable to land her expedition in Cuba. The Spanish war steamer *Tornado*, at Porto Cabello, will probably go to Trinidad.

Capture and Execution of Insurgent Officers—Surrender of Other Leaders.

HAVANA, July 19.—The insurgent General, GUILLERMO LERDA, and the insurgent Colonel, CHUICHO CONSUEGRA, were captured and executed at Villa Clara yesterday. FRANCESCO, GUIRAL, Adjutant, and DOMINGO GUIRAL, Secretary of Gen. AGRAMONTE, have surrendered at Puerto Principe.

A STEAMER BURNED.

Imminent Peril of Thirty Persons on Lake Michigan—Rescue of all but Two by Steamers Attracted by the Flames.

CHICAGO, Ill., July 19.—The steamer *Joseph Barber*, which left St. Joseph's, Mich., for Chicago, last night, with a cargo of fruit, when about thirty-five miles from St. Joseph's, was discovered to be on fire. In a few minutes she was completely enveloped in flames, and the panic was fearful. All but the working crew were in their berths, and they rushed out almost entirely destitute of clothing. Every available portable object was thrown overboard, and occupied by frightened fugitives. The steamer *Corona*, attracted by the flames, went to their assistance, and rescued eighteen passengers; and the propeller *Van Hooleh*, which also went to their assistance, saved twelve. Two persons only were missing—a deck-hand and the watchman. The vessel was a second-class boat, valued at $21,000; insured for $7,000. She was owned by Mr. CHAPMAN, and commanded by JAMES SNOW. The cause of the fire is unknown.

THE MARYLAND DEMOCRATS.

A Mute Convention—Nomination of State Officers and a Silent Adjournment.

BALTIMORE, Md., July 19.—The Democratic State Convention for the nomination of candidates for Governor, Attorney-General and State Controller met at 10 o'clock this morning at the new Assembly Rooms. Hon. FREDERICK STONE, of Charles County, presided. Hon. WILLIAM PINKNEY WHYTE, of this city, was nominated for Governor on the first ballot by a large majority. Hon. A. K. SYLVESTER, of Washington County, was nominated for Attorney-General on the first ballot. LEVIN WOODFORD, of Somerset County, the present incumbent, was renominated for Controller by acclamation. After the nominations were completed, a committee was appointed to wait upon the candidates and inform them of their nomination. Mr. WHYTE soon appeared, and briefly addressed the Convention, accepting the nomination. He did not allude to any political question; neither did Mr. SYLVESTER, the nominee for Attorney-General. No committees on resolutions or platform were appointed by the Convention, and no resolutions of a political character were introduced. Mr. NELSON, of Frederick, made a brief address. A State Central Committee was appointed, and the Convention adjourned *sine die* at 12½ P. M. It is understood that the State Central Committee will issue an address to the electors of the State embodying a platform. The *Gazette*, the leading organ of the Democrats, in its issue this morning says:

"It is to be hoped that the Convention will confine itself exclusively to the nomination of candidates. The Democratic Party in this State is harmonious and united. No pledges are necessary to whitewash, and no platform can make its position more firm. Any attempt on the contrary to force individuals to indorse explanations which they cannot accept, will only have the effect of producing discord and weakness, where we now have harmony and strength."

THE PACIFIC SLOPE.

Destructive Fire in Marysville, Cal.—Chinese Products at the Mechanics' Institute Fair—Excitement in Stocks—A Friend of Mrs. Fair.

SAN FRANCISCO, July 18.—A fire in Marysville, yesterday, destroyed SWAIN'S sash factory, the residences of Ex-Mayor Henston, Dr. Rogers, L. B. Ayre and Dr. Harrington, Aubery & Harrington's planing mill, and damaged other property. The total of the losses is $100,000, and of insurance $30,000. The National Guards returned from Amador County this morning, work having been resumed in all the mines. The California Academy of Sciences has arranged for the conveyance of delegates to the National Academy, which meets in San Francisco, from Omaha and return at half price. The Japanese and Chinese contributions to the Mechanics' Institute Fair, in this city, embrace an immense variety of manufactured goods, and will constitute a great feature of the exhibition. The steamship *Wonga Wonga*, sails for Australia to-night, carrying a full complement of passengers and $17,000 worth of merchandise. The bark *Quickstep* has arrived from New-York. It is now certain that negotiations looking to the consolidation of all the railroads on the Pacific coast are now going on here. Stocks jumped tremendously again today. Hale and Norcross having doubled in value within two days, closing at $152; Belcher, $237; Savage, $44; Gould and Curry, $120; Yellow Jacket, $66; Chollar, $46 50. Mrs. HIGBY, otherwise "Leslie Lester," a warm friend of Mrs. FAIR, alleges that she was waylaid and knocked down in the stairway while coming from the rooms of Mrs. LANE, the mother of Mrs. FAIR, last night, and that it was done by the enemies of Mrs. FAIR. She was not injured, and the Police are doubtful about the truth of her statements.

The steamer *Owyhee* has sunk on the Upper Columbia. No lives were lost. The ship *Ellen Austin*, from New-York, has arrived. A rumor is current that the Central and California Pacific Railroads have been sold to the Pennsylvania Central, causing almost a panic in Sacramento. A heavy decline of real estate there is anticipated if the rumor prove correct.

The sale of the California Pacific and branches, steamers and franchises to the Central Pacific is generally believed to be accomplished, although it is not authoritatively announced. The bark *Woosing* has sailed for Liverpool with the first cargo of new wheat. The Central Pacific Railroad Company have commenced the construction of an air-line railroad from San Francisco to Red Bluff, on the west side of the Sacramento River, and will complete that portion between Sacramento and Red Bluff by the 1st of January next, the rails being already in California.

THE INDIANS.

Gov. Pile, of New-Mexico, Visits the Frontier—An Amateur Slaughtering Expedition Stopped—The Starving Indians of Pyramid Lake.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 19.—A letter from Gov. PILE, of New-Mexico, dated June 19, and addressed to Secretary FISH, states that he had visited the settlements in Southern and South-western New-Mexico, for the purpose of investigating the condition of affairs, and especially the depredations committed by the Apache Indians. He found in the region of the country bordering on the Rio Grande, in the vicinity of the Argan Mountains and San Augustine Pass, where many murders and robberies had occurred one or two years ago, there was now but little trouble, the citizens being in comparative quiet and security; but in all the south-west part of the Territory, and especially along the line between the Territory and Arizona, there were serious troubles and constant hostilities between the Indians and citizens. A large party was on the point of leaving Silver City, for the purpose of attacking the Indians at Canada Alamosa, and had the Governor not gone there personally there would have been in the territory a repetition of the Camp Grant affair in Arizona. Of course, he stopped that proceeding by a peremptory order, and assured the citizens of that section of the Territory that something would be done speedily by the Government to relieve them from these difficulties, and urged them to wait patiently a few months longer, until the Indian authorities fully tested the possibility of peaceably collecting these Indians together and placing them on a reservation. The Governor says he is glad to see that one or more members of the Indian Peace Commission are to be sent to look into the condition of Indian affairs, with reference to these Apache Indians in New-Mexico and Arizona. An earnest effort should be made at once to get COCHISE and his bands to come in and go upon a reservation, and if he refuses to do so a most vigorous war should be made against them. He is the ablest and most desperate among the wild tribes of the West, and has been thoroughly embittered against the whites by treacherous treatment at the time his brother-in-law, MARCUS COLORADO, was killed. Until he is pacified and induced to go peaceably upon a reservation, or thoroughly subdued, there can be no security for life and property in the south-western part of the Territory.

The War Department has received from Gen. ORD a copy of a letter written to him in very good and forcible English by an Indian woman named SARAH WIRMENCAS, daughter of the Chief of several thousand Indians at and near Pyramid Lake Reservation, California, in which she urges the military to make some provision for those Indians next Winter to keep them from starving, and prevent trouble with the whites. She says: "We have asked the agents of the different reservations to help us, but all to no avail, and only to be put off with another promise; so that many of the Indians of Pyramid Reservation, having been dissatisfied, and being on the borders of starvation, have left their homes and wandered, we know not where, but they say they will not work for these agents, for by so doing they enrich these agents, and come to absolute poverty and degradation themselves, and we would all much rather be slain and put out of our misery than to be lingering here, each day bringing new sorrows, and finally die of hunger and starvation. We know full well that the Government has been and is still willing to provide us with all we need, but I must inform you that it never gets past the agents' hands, but they reap all the benefit while we have all the suffering." This letter was written at San Francisco, whither the writer had gone at the solicitation of her tribe, to ask for relief in consequence of the extraordinary scarcity of fish and other food, caused by the unusual dryness of the season. Gen. ORD forwards the letter with strong recommendations that rations be issued in limited quantities to the actual needy Indians at Camps Bedwell and Warren, and Gen. SCHOFIELD adds his indorsement to the same effect, remarking also that a large proportion of these Indians seem willing to work when they have an opportunity; and it is believed a judicious expenditure of a moderate sum in providing them with the means of agriculture and stock-raising would soon make them all self-supporting. They now complain that money is expending in building a school-house and paying a teacher, while they are left to suffer for food.

The War Department has addressed a letter to the Commanding General of the Department of the Missouri, stating the President directs, so far as the resources of the General will permit, assistance to be given, in provisions and transportation and military protection, to VINCENT COLYER, of the Indian Commission, in endeavoring to collect the wild Indians of New-Mexico and Arizona upon a reservation at Canada Alamosa, and also to such Indians as may be induced to come in, both on the way and after arrival at the reservation. A similar letter has been addressed to the Commanding General of Department of Arizona, and copies furnished the Commanding Generals of the Military Divisions of the Missouri and Pacific, and the Commissary-General of Subsistence.

THE KUKLUX.

Testimony of a United States Official Who was Whipped—Terrorism the Strong Political Argument.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The session of the Kuklux Investigating Committee today was occupied with the examination of Col. HUGGINS, who served in the Federal Army from Ohio during the war and was afterward agent of the Freedmen's Bureau in Mississippi for eighteen months, and is now United States Assessor at Aberdeen, Miss. He testified that while on an official tour in the vicinity of Aberdeen, last March, he was captured by a band of about 120 disguised men, who, after making him promise, under threats of death, to leave the country and State within ten days, whipped him, and left him insensible. They told him that their object was to rid the country of Radical office-holders. He knew of other instances wherein the same purposes had been avowed. Subsequently through his efforts, some thirty members of this band had been arrested, and bound over for trial at Oxford, Miss. He is also school director of his county, and testified that a number of schools had been broken up, one colored minister killed, and several white preachers driven away by violence. These outrages had created great terror among the Republicans, who, in that section, are almost exclusively colored, but in consequence of the recent vigorous action of the United States authorities, a better feeling prevails at present. As an indication of the sentiment of the people, the witness stated that when he first settled in that part of the country, being a Baptist, he applied for membership in the local church, but was refused, unless he would confess his wrong in fighting against the South. Afterward, however, he and his wife were invited to join, but concluded not to accept the invitation.

Movements of President Grant and Party.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—President GRANT arrived at Staatsburg in a special train today. He is the guest of W. B. DINSMORE. The gentlemen accompanying the President are: Col. Forney, of the Philadelphia *Press*; Gov. Bullock, of Georgia; Chas. Chamberlin, Henry Sanford, Frederick Lovejoy, John Hoey and Col. E. S. Sanford. The President and party will remain the guests of W. B. DINSMORE until to-morrow afternoon.

HARVARD DEFEATED.

The Boat Race Accomplished Under Difficulties.

Rain and Wind Against the Race—The College Boys Plucky, but Overmatched—Prospects of Other Races.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

INGLESIDE, near HOLYOKE, July 19.—At last the much-postponed opening race has been rowed and won, and the sport of regatta week begun. It is a great relief to be able to chronicle this, for the gloom hanging over the place, produced by the constant postponements, was growing very oppressive, and waiting and watching, Micawber-like, for something to turn up, was becoming dreadfully tedious. It was nearly three hours after the last appointed time when the crews finally took their boats. Half an hour before they appeared but very few of the ridiculously small crowd of spectators had faith in the statements made that the race would be rowed today. It was, as yesterday, the Harvards' pleasure that was awaited. The Atalantas were ready when 4 o'clock came, and prepared to pull any time before dark. The weather this time, all agreed, was really bad. At 3½ o'clock the wind was blowing considerably, and an uncomfortable drizzling rain was drenching everything, including a crowd of a hundred people, largely composed of the Atalantas' comrades, who had determined to stay over and see the thing through, the unlucky newspaper men, and a pack of boys, all of whom had gathered about the boat-houses. At 4½ the Captains of the rival crews appeared. Capt. REED, of the Harvards, said his men desired very much to have the race over with, but felt that to row it in such weather was to throw it away. Capt. WITHERS, of the Atalantas, agreed with Capt. REED, that a good race couldn't very easily be rowed as the water then was, but stated that his men were nevertheless ready to pull and take the chances. It was at length decided to wait awhile and see what time would bring about. Fortunately, it brought about a change in the weather, and a calm upon the ruffled water. It was then, after repeated consultation, agreed that the race should take place at about 6½ o'clock, and preparations were immediately begun for it. Meanwhile the number of spectators about the starting-point had grown to a couple of hundred, which included a few dissatisfied betting men who couldn't get any bets, and four venturesome ladies, and word came from Chicopee Bridge, at the other end of the town, that a crowd of fifty or sixty people was there impatiently waiting. This was the insignificant number the races attracted. Had there been any certainty about the affair, there would have been thousands present, for though the course is unpopular, the interest in the races seems as great as ever. But no one ought to censure the Harvards very severely for holding back for smooth water, for they had master oarsmen to row against, and they knew it, and had great odds against them. They had always practiced, too, it should be remembered, in smooth water.

The race was won, as everybody supposed it would be, by the Atalantas, but it was a good one. Both crews rowed admirably. The Harvards pulled steadily and pluckily, and showed as many supposed they would, much better than they promised. It was a race in which superior muscle and longer practice won. The Atalantas pulled a long, sweeping stroke, The Harvards their own well-known stroke. The Atalantas rowed cleanly. The Harvards occasionally dashed the water about a little. The Atalantas were cool and confident. The Harvards a little nervous, and pretty sure of defeat. The start was perfection itself; it was effected very soon after the crews took the water. The Atalantas, clad in maroon, not pink, shirts, and with maroon-colored handkerchiefs over their heads, came at once up to the time for the word, and the Harvards, all stripped to the waist save REED and SANGER, who wore gauze shirts, and bare-headed, pulled about and back an eighth of a mile for practice. At 6:26 both were at the line. The starter asked the warning question, "Are you ready?" and at exactly 6:27 the word was shouted. Off went both boats exactly on a line, the crews pulling admirably. The Harvards having won the choice of position kept close to the shore. They were pulling 45½ strokes per minute, and the Atalantas 45. For apparently two lengths they were even, and then the Atalantas shot ahead. At 6½ they were two lengths in advance of the Harvards and steadily gaining—a half minute after the latter, pulling 52½, shortened the gap perceptibly, and at 6:31 they had gained a full length, but then the Atalantas went more earnestly to their work, and rowing magnificently, gained more and more on their rivals to the end of the race. At 6:32½ they were four lengths ahead, two minutes later five lengths, at 6:36 six lengths, and at the stake-boat nearly ten lengths ahead.

The Harvards' fastest stroke was forty-four. This was at a point where the water was very rough. The Atalantas fastest was forty, and at the same place. The arrival of the winning boat at Chicopee Bridge was hailed with as much enthusiasm as the little crowd there assembled could muster. When the Harvards came up they gave their opponents a good-natured Harvard cheer, and had the pleasure of receiving a complimentary cheer in return, and of hearing them echoed by a knot of their friends on the shore. The Atalantas immediately turned and rowed leisurely back over the course to their boat-house, and the Harvards broke up, a part returning by carriages, and the remainder taking the boat back. The time announced by the official time-keeper was: Atalantas, 18:19½; Harvards, 19:22½. The referee had nothing to do, as not a single complaint was made by any one. I asked Capt. REED as soon as his boat came up if he had anything to say, and he replied, "Nothing; they're too much for us, and we might as well acknowledge it first as last." He had no complaint to make concerning the roughness of water or obstacles in the course, and he seemed to think that his crew could not beat the Atalantas with every advantage of water and course. The officers of the day were as follows: Referee, J. C. BABCOCK, of Nassau-street, New-York. Judges at the upper Stake-boat: For the Atalantas, Capt. PIERCE, of Springfield, Conn.; for the Harvards, S. W. RICE, of Oregon, (the member of the crew who was kept out of the boat by the measles, and whose absence has been greatly deplored.) Time-keeper, R. C. HOOPER, of Boston. The result of today's race has heightened the interest in the purely College races which occur on Friday. While the crews were waiting this afternoon for fair weather, the Brown boys were out and pulled handsomely. The Amherst crew are improving daily, and may be counted upon for good work. The Harvards will then do better than today, for they would have some hopes of winning. Crowds are expected on that day, and if the hotel people change their tactics and conclude to be more generous to the public than they have been, the general dissatisfaction everywhere manifest may disappear.

A Fight Between Soldiers and Citizens—One Man Killed and the Sheriff Mortally Wounded.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—A serious shooting affair occurred in a saloon in Hays City, Kansas, on Monday night, between some soldiers of the Sixth Cavalry and a party of citizens, in which CHARLES HARRISON was killed. Sheriff LAMBAN appeared on the scene and commanded the peace, when he was fired upon, receiving two shots in his breast, mortally wounding him. Two soldiers, a man named MAY and a Mexican teamster were also wounded.

THE CAMP GRANT MASSACRE.

Lieut. Whitman's Report—A Fearful Tale—Women and Children Butchered.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following is an extract from the official report of the massacre at Camp Grant, Arizona, by Lieut. ROYAL E. WHITMAN, just received here by the Board of Indian Commissioners. It is dated Camp Grant, May 17, and addressed to Col. J. G. C. LEE, Tucson. Lieut. WHITMAN, after describing the settlement of the Indians near the camp, and praising them for their peaceableness and good behavior, proceeds as follows:

On the morning of April 30th, I was at breakfast at 7½ A. M., when a dispatch was brought to me by a Sergeant of Company D, Twenty-first Infantry, from Capt. PLUM, commanding Camp Lowell, informing me that a large party had left Tucson on the 28th, with the avowed purpose of killing all the Indians at this post. I immediately sent the two interpreters, mounted, to the Indian camp with orders to tell the chiefs the exact state of things, and for them to bring their entire party inside the post. As I had no cavalry and but about fifty infantry, nearly all recruits, and no other officer, I could not leave the post to go to their defense. My messengers returned in about an hour with intelligence that they could find no living Indian—their camp was burning, and the ground strewn with their mutilated women and children.

I immediately mounted a party of about twenty soldiers and citizens, and sent them with the Post Surgeon, with a wagon, to bring in the wounded, if any could be found. The party returned late in the evening, having found no wounded, and without having been able to communicate with any of the survivors. Early the next morning I took a similar party, with spades and shovels, and went out and buried all the dead in and immediately around the camp. I had the day before offered the interpreters or any one, who could do so, $100 to go to the mountains and communicate with them and convince them that no officer or soldier of the United States Government had been concerned in the vile transaction, and failing in this, I thought an act of caring for their dead would be an evidence to them of our sympathy at least, and the conjecture proved correct, for while at the work many of them came to the spot and indulged in their expressions of grief, too wild and terrible to be described. That evening they came in from all directions, singly and in small parties, so changed in forty-eight hours as to be hardly recognizable, during which time they had neither eaten or slept. Many of the men, whose families had been killed, when I spoke to them and expressed sympathy for them, were obliged to turn away, unable to speak and too proud to show their grief. The women, whose children had been killed or stolen, were convulsed with grief, and looked to me appealingly, as though I was their last hope on earth. Children who, two days before, had been full of fun and frolic, kept at a distance expressing wondering horror. I did what I could. I fed them and talked to them, and listened patiently to their accounts. I sent horses into the mountains to bring in two badly-wounded women, one shot through the left lung, and one with an arm shattered. These were attended to, and are doing well, and will recover. Their camp was surrounded and attacked at daybreak. So sudden and unexpected was it that no one was awake to give the alarm, and I found quite a number of women shot while asleep beside their bundles of hay they had collected to bring in on that morning. The wounded, who were unable to get away, had their brains beaten out with clubs or stones, while some were shot full of arrows after having been mortally wounded by gunshot. The bodies were all stripped. Of the whole number buried, one was an old man and one a well-grown boy. All the rest women and children. Of the whole number killed and missing, about 125, eight only were men. It has been said the men were not there. They were all there. On the 28th we counted 128 men, a small number being absent for mescal, all of whom have since been in. I have spent a good deal of time with them since the affair, and have been astonished at their continued unshaken faith in me, and their perfectly clear understanding of their misfortune.

They say: "We know there are a great many white men and Mexicans who do not want us to live at peace. We know that the Papagoes would not have come out after us at this time if they had not been persuaded to do so." What they do not understand is, while they are at peace and conscious of no wrong intent, that they should be murdered by Government arms in the hands of Papagoes and Mexicans. One of the Chiefs said, "I no longer want to live; my women and children have been killed before my face, and I have been unable to defend them. Most Indians in my place would take a knife and cut his throat; but I will live to show these people that all they have done and all they can do shall not make me break faith with you, so long as you will stand by us, and defend us in a language we know nothing of to a great Governor, we never have nor never shall see." About their captives they say: "Get them back for us. Our little boys will grow up slaves, and our girls, as soon as they are large enough, will be diseased prostitutes to get money for whoever owns them. Our women work hard and are good women, and they and our children have no diseases. Our dead you cannot bring to life, but those that are living we gave to you, and we look to you who can write and talk, and have soldiers, to get them back." I will assure you it is no easy task to convince them of my zeal when they see so little being done. I have pledged my word to them that I never would rest easily, night or day, until they should have justice, and just now I would as soon leave the army as to be ordered away from them, or to be obliged to order them away from here. But you well know the difficulties in the way. You know that parties who would engage in murders like this, could and would (and already have) make statements and multiply affidavits without end in their justification. I know you will use your influence on the right side. I believe, with them, this may be made either a means of making good citizens of them and their children, or drive them into a hopeless war of extermination. They ask to be allowed to live here, in their old homes, where nature supplies nearly all their wants. They ask for a fair and impartial trial of their faith; and they ask that all their captive children, living, may be returned to them. Is their demand unreasonable? Unless some action is taken to convince them that our Government means kindness and justice, and they are driven away desperate and disappointed, blinded by ignorance, rage and superstition, I assure you I could hardly command men to fire on them; and if I fail to do for them now everything in my power, I should expect it to be remembered against me when I am finally called to account, as my gravest offense and my greatest life responsibility. This letter has been hastily written, but not inconsiderately. You may consider it yourself at liberty to use it as you like best. I am willing for a copy of it to go to the Indian Department. Capt. STANWOOD will by this mail send a full account of the matter direct to Division Headquarters. If you are able to accomplish anything, I know you will gratify yourself, and your anxiety to do so has already gratified yours, very respectfully,

ROYAL E. WHITMAN.
First Lieutenant, Third United States Cavalry.

Railroad Accident in Tennessee—Two Killed and Twelve Wounded.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—An accident occurred to the eastward bound train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, about a mile east of Grand Junction, at daybreak this morning. The rain the night before had washed a trestle, and the engineer did not observe it until too late to stop the train. The engine, tender, baggage and two passenger-cars fell into the ditch. The rear passenger-car became separated from the others, and was not injured. The following is the list of the killed and wounded as far as heard from: Killed—GEO. GIBBS, engineer, and T. J. MONTGOMERY, fireman. Wounded passengers—Mr. WILLIS, cheek severely cut; JAMES TUCKER, a leg broken; J. M. ATKINS, slightly hurt; Mr. and Mrs. TUCKER and LAWDON HAWES, cut about the face; JAMES DALSON, arm fractured; and five or six others, whose names are unknown.

Arrival of the Forty-Seventh Brooklyn Regiment at Poughkeepsie.

POUGHKEEPSIE, July 19.—The Forty-seventh Regiment, of Brooklyn, Col. AUSTIN, arrived here to-night, on the steamer *Mary Powell*, and were received by the Twenty-first Regiment, Col. SMITH. The march about the city was a grand ovation.

Dr. GEORGE C. BLACKMAN, Professor of Surgery of the Ohio Medical College since 1855, died of dropsy last evening in Cincinnati, after a protracted illness, aged fifty-two years.

WASHINGTON.

The Irrepressible Conflict Still in Progress in North Carolina.

A Desperate Struggle for the Convention—The Patent Office Specifications and Drawings—The Last Massacre—Miscellaneous.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The political situation in North Carolina is becoming very interesting from the alleged fact that that State is the battle-ground of the Kuklux in the trial of their scheme to overturn the present State Constitutions of the Southern States. The issue, however, which presents itself publicly is between the Democratic and Republican parties direct, and the result of the election of delegates to the Constitutional Convention will decide which party shall hold supremacy in the State for a series of years. The Democrats boldly avow their purpose, in the event the Convention is called, to be the expulsion of all the present Judges and the substitution of Democrats in their places, elected by the Legislature, with a life tenure. All the judicial officers down to Justices of the Peace are to receive the same treatment, and the machinery for Tammany tactics in vote-counting will be made complete by the Justices being given the control of elections. The election of delegates to the Convention is to take place Aug. 3. The Convention was not voted by two-thirds of the Legislature, as the existing Constitution provides, and would not be a legal body any way; but the Republicans will make a powerful effort to elect a majority of the delegates, in which case the Convention will be dissolved without action; and success in this attempt is hopeful, from recent accounts. If, however, the Democrats should get the election, Gov. CALDWELL would probably resist, and the President would have to decide which was the lawful State Government, as the Dorr war determined he had the right to do, and would give that Government the support of the United States authority. Senator POOL will go South in a few days, into the heart of the Kuklux region, and will engage vigorously in the campaign. The Republican Congressional Committee are sending more than 150,000 documents throughout the State. The contest has a national significance, as a defeat of the Kuklux element will compel them to change front throughout the whole South.

PATENT OFFICE INFORMATION.

A circular is about to issue from the Patent Office, which will give to inventors, manufacturers, traders and all interested the following information as the course for them to pursue to obtain complete information of the latest improvements in patents relative to the branches of industry in which they are specially interested. Hereafter there will be printed a large number of specifications and accompanying drawings of each patent issued. These will be divided into classes according to the interests with which they are most closely allied, each branch of industry as far as possible having a class and embracing everything patented relating thereto. Parties desiring to obtain, free of postage, these copies of patents issued in one or more classes, can do so by addressing the Commissioner, specifying the class or classes desired, and remitting a deposit of $2, with which they will be credited. Whereupon the copies in the designated class or classes will be mailed to their address each week immediately after the issue of the patents, a charge of ten cents for each copy sent, the lowest price under the law at which they can be sold, being debited against the deposit until it is exhausted, when the subscriber will be informed. Accompanying this circular will be a list of the classes of patents, with proper numbers and designations to guide subscribers in ordering. The number of classes is 128.

THE TONTO CREEK MASSACRE.

A private letter received here confirms the truth, in its principal facts, of the late telegraphic accounts of the killing of fifty-six Apache Indians at Tonto Creek, Arizona.

KENTUCKY'S CLAIMS.

The Secretary of the Treasury will hear arguments in favor of the Kentucky war claim from those interested at their own convenience, which is expected to be this week.

Dispatch to the Associated Press.

REVENUE MATTERS.

The following statement shows the numbers and denominations of beer stamps issued by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue during the fiscal year ended June 30, 1871: 385,210 hogsheads, 1,704,480 barrels, 1,920,850 half barrels, 185,352 third barrels, 12,927,780 quarter barrels, 1,413,376 sixth barrels, 4,166,760 eighth barrels; total, 22,703,808 stamps, representing $7,485,462, being an increase over the previous year of 2,297,653 stamps and $729,562.

Under the provisions of the act of July 20, 1868, all articles seized for violation of the same when sold by a United States Marshal by order of the Court, must be sold subject to the tax thereon. It often occurs that tobacco so seized and forfeited decreases in value by reason of the action of the weather, and when offered for sale will not command the amount of the tax thereon. The question has recently come up whether the Marshal might not, under these circumstances, offer the proper stamps and obtain credit for the difference between the amount bid for the tobacco and the value of the stamps. The First Controller, to whom the question was referred, has decided that there is no legal authority for such allowance, and that consequently the tobacco must either be destroyed or remain in the custody of the internal revenue or Court officers.

THE CENTRAL RAILROAD TAX.

Commissioner PLEASONTON will soon address a letter to the New-York Central Railroad Company, to the effect that he will examine such proofs and evidence as may be presented, to show why, as the Company alleges, a deduction should be made from the amount heretofore assessed.

Messrs. AUGUSTUS SCHELL, H. F. CLARK and S. F. FAIRCHILD, of New-York, were in Washington to-day, and were in consultation with both the Secretary of the Treasury and Commissioner of Internal Revenue concerning the payment of the tax decided to be due from the Central Railroad. As a portion of the money upon which tax is adjudged to be due was earned previous to the passage of the Revenue laws, as has already been stated, proper time will be devoted to an investigation of the books on this subject.

Grand Army of the Republic Encampment.

GENEVA, N. Y., July 19.—The semi-annual encampment of the Grand Army of the Republic of the State of New-York was commenced in Linden Hall this forenoon. Gen. J. B. MURRAY made the address of welcome. After recess, Gen. BARNUM, the Department Commander, delivered the semi-annual address.

A Family Feud and a Probably Mortal Shooting Affray in Pittsburg.

PITTSBURG, Penn., July 19.—S. M. LOVERIDGE, a former general agent of the Mutual Benefit Life Insurance Company, was shot in his office at noon today by MORRIS K. HENRY, of Utica, Mich., who arrived here yesterday. The wives of HENRY and LOVERIDGE are related, and the difficulty has grown out of a suit which had been brought through Mr. LOVERIDGE to recover money from Mr. HENRY. Today Mr. HENRY came to the office and asked Mr. LOVERIDGE if he was ready to make a reconciliation, which LOVERIDGE declined, when HENRY immediately fired upon him. The ball struck LOVERIDGE in the side and lodged in his bowels. The wound is supposed to be mortal. HENRY attempted to shoot again, but was overpowered, arrested and lodged in jail.

THE WEATHER.

Meteorological Record.

The following is the Signal Service report of the state of the weather and wind last night, Wednesday, July 19, at 11:47 o'clock:

Place of Observation.	Height of Barometer	Thermometer, Degrees	Direction of the Wind	Force of the Wind.	State of the Weather
Augusta, Ga.	29.85	78	....	Calm.	Clear.
Baltimore	29.72	69	W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Boston	29.71	60	E.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Buffalo	29.79	59	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Charleston, S. C.	29.86	82	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Cheyenne, W. T.	29.19	71	S.	Fresh.	Clear.
Chicago	30.01	60	....	Calm.	Clear.
Cincinnati	30.03	64	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Cleveland	29.94	59	N.W.	Fresh.	Fair.
Corinne, Utah	29.34	82	S.	Fresh.	Fair.
Detroit, Mich.	29.92	56	N.W.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Duluth, Minn.	29.99	61	N.W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Indianapolis	30.00	57	N.	Gentle.	Clear.
Knoxville	29.93	70	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Lake City, Fla.	29.94	76	S.	Light.	Clear.
Memphis	29.95	77	....	Calm.	Fair.
Mobile, Ala.	29.97	81	N.W.	Light.	Cl'g up.
Mt. Washington	29.94	45	S.	Light.	Cloudy.
Nashville	30.02	73	N.	Light.	Clear.
New-London	29.68	61	N.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
New-Orleans	29.99	79	W.	Light.	Clear.
New-York	29.68	65	N. E.	Light.	Threat'g.
Norfolk	29.78	71	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Omaha	29.99	59	S. W.	Light.	Clear.
Oswego	29.75	59	S. W.	Light.	H. Rain.
Philadelphia	29.66	71	....	....	Cloudy.
Pittsburg	29.98	59	W.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Portland, Me.	29.73	60	E.	Gentle.	Cloudy.
Rochester, N.Y.	29.79	56	S. W.	Light.	H. Rain.
San Francisco	29.92	54	W.	......	Fog.
Savannah, Ga.	29.89	78	W.	Fresh.	Fair.
St. Louis	29.95	78	N.W.	Gentle.	Clear.
St. Paul	30.03	59	S. W.	Gentle.	Fair.
Toledo, Ohio	29.97	54	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Washington	29.72	67	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Wilmington	29.84	80	S. W.	Fresh.	Cloudy.
Montreal	29.73	64	S. W.	Light.	Cloudy.
Burlington	29.88	61	N.	Light.	Lt. Rain.
Lynchburg	29.84	67	S.	Light.	Fair.
Cape May	29.67	71	S.	Fresh.	Lt. Rain.
Grand Haven	29.86	59	....	Calm.	Cloudy.
Keokuk	29.94	66	N.W.	Fresh.	Clear.
Escanaba	29.97	53	N.W.	Light.	Fair.
Cairo	29.97	72	N. E.	Light.	Clear.
Marquette	29.96	61	W.	Light.	Fair.
Leavenworth	30.15	64	N.W.	Light.	Clear.
Davenport	30.03	67	N. E.	Light.	Fair.
Galveston	30.00	84	S. W.	Fresh.	Clear.

Barometer corrected for elevation and temperature.

Synopsis and Probabilities.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 20—1 A. M.—No material changes are reported from the Pacific and Rocky Mountain Stations. The barometer is lowest from New-Jersey to Connecticut, and has very generally fallen east of the Mississippi but is now rising rapidly west of the Blue Ridge and New-England. The temperature has fallen somewhat on the lower lakes, and has risen in the Ohio Valley since Tuesday night, but is at present falling, though fresh and brisk south-west winds now prevail in the South Atlantic States. North-west winds from Maryland to Ohio, and north-west winds in New-England. Rainy and threatening weather now prevails from Pennsylvania northward and eastward; clear and clearing-up weather south and west of the same State, and in the same State and on the upper lakes.

PROBABILITIES.

The rain will probably advance north-eastward along the coast of New-England, but will generally have ceased by Thursday morning, followed for a short time by brisk north-west winds. Partially cloudy and pleasant weather will probably prevail very generally on Thursday from the Mississippi to the Atlantic and on the Gulf coast.

City Meteorological Report.

The following observations show the temperature, &c., yesterday, at the Central Park Mineral Springs:

Temperature.	6 A.M.	9 A.M.	12 M.	3 P.M.	6 P.M.
Degrees Fahrenheit	70	69	68	69	69
Stand of Bar. in inch.	29.74		29.70		29.69

Wet-bulb Hygrometer at noon, degrees Fah., 67.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

A severe thunder shower passed over the town of Wilton, Me., yesterday, during which EBEN AVERILL and his son WILLIE, at work in a hay-field, were struck by lightning and instantly killed. Another son was knocked down but soon recovered.

The case of Pay-master RICHARD WASHINGTON, in whose accounts a very large deficit was discovered, has been compromised by the payment by Mr. WASHINGTON of the larger portion of the amount found deficient, and the case closed.

Gen. STOKES, Supervisor of Internal Revenue for Tennessee, reports that since May 1 the number of assistant revenue assessors in his department has been reduced one-third. It is his intention to remove all supernumerary officers.

Deputy Sheriff CLARK, of Lowell, Mass., has arrived at St. Louis with a requisition for HORACE M. LANE, who is accused by Dr. AYER, the patent medicine man, of obtaining $30,000 worth of goods under false pretenses.

Proctor's Block, in Andover Centre, N. H., was burned yesterday morning. Among the occupants were SHIRLEY & KIMBALL and BENJAMIN MERCHANT, lawyers, the Kearsarge Lodge of Masons and a millinery shop.

The testimony in the Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette Railroad bankruptcy case in Indianapolis having been closed, the hearing of the argument has been postponed to a time to be named hereafter.

The motion for a new trial of Dr. SHERMAN, abortionist, convicted of manslaughter in causing the death of HENRIETTA PIDDON, has been overruled by the Criminal Court at Washington. He will be sentenced today.

The State Convention of Teachers and School Superintendents of Alabama have resolved, by a unanimous vote, that the education of the colored race was a duty and a high privilege of the white race.

A fearful hail-storm passed over Western Iowa on Tuesday night, doing much damage at Atlantic. The Post-office building and several houses were destroyed and two men fatally injured.

CHARLES H. ABBOTT, a butcher, of Gotham, Me., committed suicide on Tuesday, by placing the muzzle of a double-barreled gun in his mouth and firing both charges through his head.

The determined attitude of the Government of Jamaica has frightened the negroes, and fears of a rising have vanished. NOLLGATE, the leader, is now ridiculed by his own followers.

GREGG & STEELE'S extensive carpenter establishment and the file works of GEO. LAMB & Co., in Lawrence, Mass., were destroyed by fire on Tuesday night. The loss is $30,000.

A billiard tournament, to last a week, was begun at Chadwick Hall, in Montreal, on Tuesday night. The attendance was large and the play good.

The new trial of HORATIO BOLSTER, for the killing of SONNY JONES has been set for the 19th of September, in Washington. At the first trial he was found guilty of murder.

F. A. MACARTNEY, the defaulting Superintendent of the Post-office Department, died in Washington on Tuesday night. One of his children died a few days ago.

The Postmaster-General, yesterday, ordered daily mail service on the Savannah and Memphis Railroad, between Opelika and Dadville, Ala.

The Commissioner of Patents heard argument, yesterday, on an application for the extension of BISSEM'S patent for a method of giving a lateral motion of railroad car-trucks.

CHARLES H. DORUS, alias "Jack Straws," was yesterday convicted in the Criminal Court in Boston, of personating a Police officer and extorting money by the panel game.

The Lottery Commissioners of Covington, Ky., arrested for unlawful drawing in a lottery, waived an examination yesterday, and were each held in $800 bail.

The body of Capt. BLODGETT, late of the steamer *Carlisle*, who had been missing from Cincinnati since midnight on Monday, was found in the river there yesterday.

At Denver, Colorado, on Saturday night, JIM HILL, a pastry cook, without provocation, shot and killed a negro named ELIJAH WILLIAMS, in a saloon.

A boy aged twelve and a girl aged nine, children of ANDREW BARNUM, were drowned in the Pemigewasset River at Ashland, N. H., yesterday.

Major-Gen. BARRY left Fortress Monroe last evening for the North, to be absent a month. Gen. ROBERTS will command in his absence.

It is currently reported in St. Louis that Senator SCHURZ will soon sever his connection with the Westliche *Post*.

It is reported that the grasshoppers are destroying the crops on the frontier of Minnesota.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Abolition of Cotton Import Duties in France.

Dupauloup to Speak in the Italian Debate.

Trials for Press Offenses Discussed in the Spanish Cortes.

Another Crisis Reported in the Portuguese Cabinet.

Terrible Fatal Accident on an English Railway.

The Netherlands Parliament Indefinitely Postpone the Guiana Cession.

FRANCE.

Abrogation of the Cotton Duty Decree—The Italian Debate—Petition for the Pardon of Gen. Rossel—The Paris Municipal Elections—Communist Criminals.

PARIS, July 19.—The decrees of the 6th and 19th of September, 1870, levying an import duty of three francs sixty centimes on each bale of cotton have been abrogated, and it is thought the Minister of Finance, M. POUYER-QUERTIER, has concluded to abandon the proposed duties upon the raw material.

Gen. FAIDHERBE has received a month's furlough. The Marquis of LORNE has purchased the estate of the Duc DE PERSIGNY, at Champrond. The debate on the Italian question in the Assembly is fixed for Saturday. Mgr. DUPANLOUP, Archbishop of Orleans, is expected to speak. The inhabitants of Metz have sent a petition to President THIERS, asking the pardon of Gen. ROSSEL. The *Journal de Paris* attacks vigorously the circular of the Prefect of the Seine, which deprives occupants of furnished lodgings of the right to vote if they have not inhabited the premises continuously for twelve months. The Parisian Press have put forward a list of candidates for the municipal elections which appears to be satisfactory to the public. M. ROUHER announces himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the National Assembly. It is reported that Mr. WASHBURNE, the American Minister, has assured the French Government that no person convicted of criminal acts in Paris against the National Government during the reign of the Commune will be permitted to reside in the United States.

GENERAL EUROPEAN NEWS.

Railway Collision in England—Two Killed and Thirty Wounded—Mr. Gladstone and the Army Purchase System—The Transfer of Guinea—A Portuguese Ministerial Crisis.

LONDON, July 19.—The Sheffield express train going south on the North Midland Railway ran into a freight train near Chesterfield station. Two passengers were killed outright, and thirty are reported injured, some of whom will die. Prince FREDERICK WILLIAM has left Ems on his return to England. He comes direct to Osborne, where he remains with the royal family. The *Standard* of today says that Mr. GLADSTONE will abolish the system of purchases of army commissions by royal warrant. Several members of the royal family of England have visited the Emperor NAPOLEON. The small-pox is decreasing in London. The Princess HELENA, of England, wife of Prince CHRISTIAN, of Schleswig-Holstein, is about to visit the Continent to seek relief from an affection of the lungs.

THE HAGUE, July 19.—The Upper Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has, by a vote of 16 to 15, postponed indefinitely the further consideration of the treaty for the cession of Guinea, on the west coast of Africa, to England.

MADRID, July 19.—The Cortes is engaged in the consideration of the subject of the trial by jury for offenses committed by members of the Press.

LISBON, July 19.—It is rumored that the Portuguese Ministry is in a minority in the Cortes, and that the Count DE THOMAR has been called upon by the King to form a new Ministry.

VIENNA, July 19.—The Austrian delegations have adopted the Budget.

MEXICAN CLAIMS.

Decision by the Joint Commission.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—The following cases have been decided in the United States and Mexican Claims Commission:

No. 901.—*F. N. Strikle vs. Mexico.*—This was a claim for payment of an amount alleged to be due under contracts between claimant and certain officers of the so-called Maximilian Government in Mexico, for supplies provided to aid in the suppression of Indian disturbances in the Peninsula of Yucatan. The Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the case was referred to the umpire, who decides that there is no principle of public policy or natural justice involved arising out of the particular use to what the supplies were dedicated, which takes the case out of the general rule heretofore laid down, that the Mexican Republic cannot be held responsible for the obligations of the Maximilian Government. Claim dismissed.

No. 178.—*Mather and Glover vs. William Winn.*—The case having been referred to the umpire for decision, he makes an award for the claimant. A certain sum of money, the property of the claimants, had been seized by Mexican officials and applied to public uses. The amount was afterward refunded by order of a court of competent jurisdiction, and the present award is for interest accruing during the time of its detention.

No. 432.—*J. S. Menassee & Co. vs. Mexico.*—This is a claim for a balance due on certain drafts given to the claimants by a military agent of Mexico in San Francisco, in payment for supplies furnished, also for interest compounded after an extravagant rate. The Commissioners disagreeing on the question of jurisdiction, the case was referred to the umpire, who decides in favor of the jurisdiction, and awards the claimant the balance claimed, with six per cent. interest, rejecting the claim for the compound interest.

No. 100.—*Mark Schaber vs. Mexico.*—This is a claim for the value of certain horses purchased by the claimant of the French forces retreating from Orizaba, Mexico, and afterward seized by the Mexican Liberal forces. The purchase was made under a permit to the claimant issued by a Colonel of the Mexican Liberal Army. The Commissioners disagreeing in opinion, the case was referred to the umpire, who awards in favor of the claimant, holding that while the Colonel in question had no authority to bind his Government by issuing such a permit as is exhibited, the obtaining it showed a desire on the part of the claimant to act openly and above board, and that the Mexican Government reaped the benefit of the property, which it would not probably have captured had it not been in claimant's possession. Other cases were decided, which will be noted hereafter.

ENGLISH GOSSIP.

The Sunday Question and Its Phases—Persecuted Royalty—Women's Rights—Theatrical News—French Visitors to London—Sothern's Latest Part.

From Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Saturday, July 8, 1871.

The Sunday question has got into a strange fix here. I told you in a former letter of the fierce prosecutions undertaken against the small shop-keepers at the west end of the town who keep open on Sunday for the sale of tobacco, newspapers, sweetmeats and the like. The reason why the crusade was confined to this quarter of London was that the Magistrates here felt bound in conscience to administer the law as they found it, while elsewhere the other Magistrates repudiated the law as obsolete and ineffective. After a great many poor people had been fined at the instance of the Sabbath Protection Society, their opponents, the Free Sunday Society, took up the act and began to enforce it against the upper classes. This staggered the conscientious Magistrates. When at last the audacious Free Sunday people began to strike at the royal family itself, it was felt that acts of Parliament, however aged and absurd, might be very well for the lower orders, but it would never do that Princes and Princesses should be victimized in the same manner. A few days ago summonses were taken out against the contractor who waters the road in front of Kensington Palace, (where the Prince and Princess TECK and the Duchess of INVERNESS live, the Princess being the Queen's cousin and the Duchess Her Majesty's aunt,) against the fishmonger who sent in half a salmon for the Sunday dinner, and the men who supplied the ice. This brought the Magistrates at Hammersmith to their senses. They took counsel together and decided that henceforth all applications for summonses must be refused unless made by some public authority. Nor is the agitation confined to London. At Warrington attempts have also been made to put in force the provisions of the Lord's Day act. A woman was charged with having sold two loaves to a man "who had been out harvesting till late on Saturday night, and had walked four miles to procure the loaves." The Mayor dismissed this charge. It was much less blameable, he said, to sell bread than beer on Sunday. The defendant in another case was charged with selling a pound of flour, some biscuits and sweets; but he put in a plea that his customer had purchased the articles in anticipation of the visit of some friends to tea; and Justice again relaxed its frown. But a third offender, who had sold five pounds of potatoes, was ordered to pay a fine of one shilling; and the Justices announced that the penalties imposed in future would be more stringent. The two Societies, the one for and the other against the rigid observance of the Sabbath, are playing into each other's hands; but I should say there can be little doubt that the Free Sunday people will win.

WOMEN'S RIGHTS.

One of the morning papers came out, a few days since, with two very startling announcements. They were as follows:

"The Prince of WALES drove out yesterday, attended by Hon. Mrs. COKE.

In the evening the Princess of WALES presided at the Royal Caledonian Asylum Dinner at the Freemasons' Tavern."

That the Prince should drive out with Mrs. COKE, instead of one of his priggish equerries, might be considered rather a proof of his royal highness' good taste, though it was certainly rather a tempting subject for Mrs. Grundy's comments. But if the Princess had taken the chair at a public dinner, and given the "usual loyal and patriotic toasts," as the reporters say, then the Constitution would really have been in peril. It turns out that all our anxiety has been caused by a couple of misprints, and society once more breaths freely, feeling itself saved. But who knows how soon the jest of today may become the reality of to-morrow? By the way, the preponderance of women in numbers is shown by the new census to be increasing, rather than diminishing, and it is suggested that women should therefore let men alone, and leave them to die out by the ordinary process of nature. They will then have it all their own way, and there will be no brutal males to bother and bully them.

LONDON THEATRICALS.

The London theatres have lately been subjected to an invasion of a very agreeable character. Besides the two Italian operas and an Italian comic opera, in the early Spring, we have had four French companies performing in town, and three of them at once. The Comédie Française gives its last performance to-night, the company being entertained at a public breakfast at the Crystal Palace in the afternoon; but there are still French troupes at the Lyceum and Gaiety. The two latter are devoted to musical burlesques. That at the Lyceum includes Dupuis, the original of soldier *Fritz* in the "Grand Duchess," but where is her serenity herself? During the war Mlle. SCHNEIDER'S death was reported, but then it was contradicted, and I have heard that not long since she was over here. Her name, however, does not appear in M. FELIX's announcement, though I have an impression it did in his original programme of the season. At the Gaiety the company is an importation from Brussels, and is performing one of HERVE's wild burlesques, "The Knights of the Round Table," under the direction of that eccentric composer, M. HERVE, who has also, apparently, some share in the management of another theatre, the Globe, where OFFENBACH's "Fal-sac-cap-pa" is given in English by a number of stylish young ladies who wear very little clothing, can't sing, and all come to the theatre in their broughams. A young nobleman is said to be the chief promoter of this curious enterprise. No novelties worthy of remark have been produced at any of our theatres for some time past, with the exception of a "wild absurdity," as it is called in the bills, which has been brought out at the Haymarket for the purpose of showing Mr. SOTHERN's comic genius. Like many another distinguished member of his profession, Mr. SOTHERN mistakes his own peculiar powers when he appears in serious, romantic characters. He has neither depth of emotion nor tenderness for such parts. There is a curious hardness about English comedians. LEIGH MURRAY had feeling, so to some extent has WIGAN and TOOLE, but neither CHARLES MATHEWS nor SOTHERN has an atom of it. They can go through certain conventional signs, indicating that at a particular moment the character they are personating is supposed to be deeply moved, but that is quite a different thing from acting emotion. It was Mr. JEFFERSON's rare tenderness, which made his performances so remarkable when he was over here. In the "English Gentleman," which was lately produced for Mr. SOTHERN, and in which he is still playing, his defects in this respect rather mar the success of the play, and it has been found necessary to add to the attractions by the farce or "absurdity," called, "Not if I Know it." Mr. SOTHERN is supposed to be a nervous married gentleman, who has shown some little attentions to a lady at a railway refreshment room, and has even gone so far as to lend her a threepenny piece to pay for what she has had, as she has mislaid her purse. Afterward she shows her gratitude by writing him very compromising letters, signed "Threepenny bit," and at last by calling to see him. In his horror and despair lest his wife should see the lady and think the matter is more serious than it is, the poor man says and does all manner of idiotic things, which keep the audience in a roar of laughter from beginning to end. In these sad days, when "we look before and after, and pine for what is not," and "our sincerest laughter with some tears is fraught," it is quite refreshing to come upon a real piece of genuine fun, that a man can really laugh at without any mental effort. People have got so unused to this sort of thing, that at first it produces quite a strange sensation, but one soon falls into the spirit of the joke. "Notre Dame" is still on the bills at the Adelphi, where "Ivanhoe," another adaptation from SCOTT, is in preparation; "Joan of Arc" at the Queen's, with Mrs. ROUSBY as the heroine; an adaptation of DICKENS' "Great Expectations," at the Court Theatre; Mr. BYRON's melodrama, "Daisy Farm," at the Olympic. At the Prince of Wales', the late Mr. ROBERTSON's "Ours" still holds its ground, and the manageress does not seem to have found a successor to that genial dramatist, who did so much for the success of her establishment. An Irish piece, on the usual Irish model, "Eileen Oge" has been brought out by Mr. FALCONER at the Princess'. The Irish drama is surely played out by this time. Burlesque reigns at the St. James', where Mrs. JOHN WOOD is exceedingly amusing in "My Poll and My Partner Joe," the Strand and the Vaudeville. The Alhambra, which, as a promenade of lewd women, yielded a large fortune, is vainly trying to establish itself as a theatre. The entertainments are much the same, and drinking and smoking are plentifully indulged in. But setting still in boxes or stalls does not suit the former frequenters of the gilded pandemonium. Mr. JOHN S. CLARKE is soon to make his first appearance at the Strand since his return from America, and Mr. BATEMAN is preparing for a season at the Lyceum.

F. J. H.

THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

Curious Incidents of the Claimant's Cross-Examination.

On one of the days just preceding the adjournment of the Tichborne trial until November, the claimant to the Baronetcy and estates was cross-examined as follows by the Solicitor-General:

Now, when you quitted England the first time, what did you do with your books? I left them with GOSFORD.

Do you remember one called *Mémorial de St. Hélène, par le Comte de Las Casas*? I don't recollect the book at all, nor what it was about.

Or *La Vierge Histoire de la Mère de Dieu, par M. l'Abbé Orsini*? No, I don't remember it.

Or another called *Théâtre de Pierre Corneille*? No, I don't remember that either.

Cannot you remember who was PIERRE CORNEILLE? One of the Fathers, I suppose.

Have you any recollection of a book called *Histoire de l'Ancien et du Nouveau Testament*?—I don't remember what it was about.

Cannot you remember *Eléments d'Arithmétique, par M. Bourdon*?—No.

Or *L'Islande, par Gustave de Beaumont*?—No, I don't remember that either.

Who was GUSTAVE DE BEAUMONT?—I don't know.

Did you never see him in France or England?—Not that I know of.

Is he alive?—Considering that I don't know him, how am I to tell?

You might know if he was alive? How am I to know a man who wrote a book perhaps 100 years ago?

Do you recollect a work called *Histoire d'Oliver IV. de Clisson, par Madame de Clisson*? I don't know that book, and I am quite certain I never saw DE CLISSON.

Or *Le Véritable Ami de l'Enfance*? No.

Or, *Atala Réné, les Aventures du dernier Abencerage, par M. le Vicomte Chateaubriand*? I do not remember it.

Who was ATTILA? I don't know.

Why, *Les Aventures du dernier Abencerage*; don't you know what that book's about? I've not the slightest idea, nor do I know who wrote it.

Did you ever use the *Practice of Elocution*, by N. B. SMART, 1845? Your autograph, "R. C. TICHBORNE, 1849, London," is on it. No.

What is the practice of elocution? The practice of speaking, and I never used it.

What is the *Koran*, by GEORGE SALE? I cannot say. Is that a list of some library you have?

Do you know any Eastern language—Chinese, Persian, or Arabic? Not a word.

Now, I have a list of your own books—

The CLAIMANT—Many of which never were in my possession.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—Who was CROMWELL? He was the Commonwealth man.

Who do you say? I say he was the Commonwealth.

Well, not exactly. Now, here is a *Life of John Bunyan*. Who was he? JOHN BUNYAN? I've read the book, I know; but I forget now who he was.

What sort of a fellow was JOHN BUNYAN? Quite the reverse of what you are. But I don't recollect who he was.

Was he a sportsman? You can ask me as many foolish questions as you like. I say I don't know who he was.

Was he a General, Bishop or master of foxhounds? I tell you I can't say.

What is a misanthrope—it is a word used by you frequently in letters? I don't know that I made use of it. I cannot say what it is.

Is it a bird, beast, or fish? Well, I think I used it in regard to some books.

Yes, *Les Misanthropes*; but I now ask what is a misanthrope? I am not aware that it is an English word. I know who Dr. BROWN was—the Catholic Bishop of Lancashire. I have met him in different places—at Tichborne and at Bath.

Did you know M. LAMARTINE? No, I think not, and so cannot say who he was. I believe I had once a collection of prints of costumes of the French army in a book. I don't know what I've done with it.

What is a cone? Now, to be sure, you puzzle me.

You say in a letter you once had to sleep on the top of a cone. Can you say what a cone is? I suppose some kind of a couch.

Can you tell me what a troubadour is? A man who plays on a guitar, a traveling minstrel.

The following discussion took place with reference to having the claimant's body examined by medical men:

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—I mentioned yesterday to my learned friend, Serjeant BALLANTINE, in order to prevent the necessity of making this application in public, that on the part of the defendants we should desire that, before my cross-examination is concluded, the claimant should be personally examined by some medical gentlemen. My friend did not consent to such an examination. I am, therefore, obliged to submit the matter to your Lordship. Of course, I am aware that there may be objections on a certain point to the examination we seek to make, but I ask for it on the ground that the claimant has in his evidence deposed to the fact of his bearing upon his body certain marks, from which he seeks to lead the jury to draw an inference that he is the person he states himself to be. He says that he has marks on his ankles as a consequence of the bleeding at Canterbury, a mark on his shoulder, on his arm; a brown mark on his side, mentioned in a letter to Lady TICHBORNE; a mark on his head caused in the wreck, and certain small marks on his eyelids and eyebrow. I should desire that some eminent surgeon, to be named by your Lordship, if that is thought right, should examine the claimant, at least with respect to the marks he has deposed to. He is, doubtless, about to call medical witnesses for himself, and we desire that surgeons should likewise see him on the part of the defendants.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE—I do not think my friend should have made publicly any such application. He must have known that your Lordship has no power to make the order he asks for, and on behalf of the plaintiff I beg to decline positively to allow him to be examined; and I suggest that this application has been thus publicly made in order that some inference unfavorable to the claimant may be drawn from my refusal, the ground of which is that the sole issue to be tried is the right of the TICHBORNE family; that depends on the identity of the plaintiff, and they dispute his claim foot by foot. While imputing no charges to them, I yet have no hesitation in saying that the whole story relating to ORTON is the result of a deliberate conspiracy, and is founded on utter falsehood, and I do not choose, therefore, that Sir ROGER should be examined before the witnesses are called who are to speak to certain marks by which he may be recognized. I therefore decline to have him examined, but I only express the sentiments of the claimant when I say that he will raise no objection whatever to a full and perfect examination at the proper time, but that until the witnesses have been heard I will make the most determined resistance to any such examination being had.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL.—It was sufficient for my friend, Serjeant BALLANTINE, to say that he refused, without any more. I limited my application to the marks referred to in evidence already given—to those deposed to by the claimant himself; and it is a matter of every-day practice, in trials of causes relating to personal injuries, the result of railway and other accidents, that an examination of the plaintiff should be made. My learned friend has chosen to say that a deliberate conspiracy has been entered into by the defendants. (Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE.—"By parties interested.") Upon that I feel bound to say that I consider the claimant's case a conspiracy, and the claimant himself an impostor.

The LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE—This is a matter which, in railway cases, is of very ordinary occurrence. Formerly, when parties said they had certain marks, or complained of accidents, it was almost the universal practice of the Judges to make an order that the plaintiff should be examined. After some time, Judges doubted whether it was right to make such orders, but, practically, the result of that was this—viz., that the Judge intimated that the plaintiff ought to be examined, and, if there was a refusal, there was an inference drawn from it unfavorable to the plaintiff. If the present application had been for anything else but an inspection of the marks on the plaintiff I should not have felt it necessary to interfere; but the claimant has spoken in evidence of certain marks, and I rather thought that some surgeons were to be called on his behalf to describe them. If so, it would be utterly impossible to cross-examine those witnesses unless some medical gentleman had also an opportunity of seeing the plaintiff on behalf of the defendants. I am, therefore, strongly of opinion that if these particular marks are relied on by the claimant he ought to submit to an examination. At present I do not feel quite certain as to the practice adopted by the Judges at large, and I will, therefore, take time to consider whether I will make the order without the consent of either party.

Mr. Serjeant BALLANTINE—Will your lordship also be kind enough to consider the point as to the limited examination proposed? and you will observe that an investigation to discover the marks mentioned in evidence would be in effect to examine the claimant's entire body, and I object to his whole frame being examined until after the witnesses who are to speak of ARTHUR ORTON have been called.

The SOLICITOR-GENERAL—I limited my application to marks mentioned in the list from which I read.

The LORD CHIEF-JUSTICE—There is one other matter which occurs to me. Miss BRAIN stated that Sir WILLIAM FERGUSSON had been consulted with reference to the peculiar knuckles of the claimant. I shall, however, ask you to renew this application, and I should be glad to have my attention called to the latest authorities as to the practice of the Judges on this point.

A curious fact about a private mark used by the real Sir ROGER TICHBORNE, and undoubtedly known to the claimant, came out on the last day but one before adjournment. We quote from the report:

> "He was hard pressed as to his interview with Mrs. PITTENDRUGH by the Solicitor-General, and swore positively with solemn asseverations that he had never given her a check for £200, &c. He said that the letters had been tampered with, 'and, what is more, I have a private mark on all my letters, which is not there, but I don't want to speak of that, for I don't wish to make the mark known.' He was asked to disclose this mark, but declined to do so, saying he had every confidence in the Judge, the jury, and counsel, but there were others whom he could not trust. After considerable discussion, it was agreed *that he should write down his private mark on a slip of paper to* be shown to the Lord Chief-Justice, the jury and the counsel only. He did so; the paper was then handed to the Lord Chief-Justice, who passed it to the jury, and then delivered it to the Solicitor-General, who thereupon showed to the claimant letter after letter written by him to Lady TICHBORNE and taken up indiscriminately from the many used in evidence, asking him to point out a similar mark in any one of them. He looked at them, but failed to find a similar mark, and said that he only began to adopt it after the year 1867, whereupon the Solicitor-General found and produced to him several letters to different persons written by him subsequently to that year. The claimant *did find such a mark in, it is believed, the signatures to some of them; in others it was wanting. He stated that it was not his invariable practice to use it.*
>
> The Solicitor-General finally showed him two of his letters written to the same gentleman. *In one the mark was found, in the other it did not appear.*
>
> The latter part of the cross-examination upon the letters to and from Mrs. PITTENDRUGH, which was rapid and searching, was watched with the greatest interest by all present, and there was some excitement in Court at the termination of the day's proceedings, which were protracted to somewhat beyond the usual hour."

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE.

Prize Speaking—A Look About the Buildings—The New Culver Hall—The Observatory.

From Our Special Correspondent.

HANOVER, N. H., Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Last evening found a full audience assembled in the church to listen to the prize speaking by members of the Junior and Sophomore Classes. The effect of the large ingress of visitors through the day was plainly visible in the largely-increased audience—much larger than that of the Sabbath. The galleries presented the appearance which belongs to them only during Commencement Week, beaming with the flashing eyes, rich toilets and benign presence of the ladies.

The following were the speakers and their selections for speaking: From the Junior Class—GEORGE B. FRENCH, Moultonborough, "Irish Aliens and English Victories," SHIEL; HENRY M. SILVER, Brooklyn, N. Y., "The Fourth of July, 1776," STODDARD; CHARLES R. MILLER, Hanover, "The Sleeping Sentinel," JANVIER; HENRY D. PIERCE, Cavendish, Vt., "Organized Emigration to Kansas," SUMNER; JOSEPH A. FREEMAN, Caledonia, N. S., "The Character of the Puritans," MACAULAY; JAMES M. STEPHENS, Bunceton, Mo., "Invective against Corry," GRATTAN.

From the Sophomore Class—ROBERT KERR, West Killingly, Ct., "Pericles to the People," KELLOG; ALEXANDER WISWALL, Fitchburg, Mass., "Charity Should Commence at Home," JONES; HIRAM N. WING, Woodstock, Vt., "Extract from Brothers and a Sermon," INGELOW; FRED. A. THAYER, New-Ipswich, "Extract from a Eulogy on J. Q. Adams," SEWALL; SEBRON T. COULEE, Greenwich, N. Y., "A Niche the Highest," BURRITT; JOHN A. AIKEN, Greenfield, Mass., "Shamus O'Brien," LOVER.

It will be observed that the speaking was entirely of selected pieces, a circumstance which certainly lessens the interest of the exercise for the audience, though in this way pieces of greater oratorical power are presented than if each man should write his own. Yet this gain is more than counterbalanced by the fact that no man will speak the words of another with the force and naturalness that he does his own. It was doubtless for this reason that many of the speakers of last night seemed to lack emotional powers, giving good inflections, speaking clearly and distinctly, with good volume of voice, and yet failing to hold the attention of the audience.

The Committee for the award of prices consisted of Senator PATTERSON, of this place, Judge DRAKE, formerly Senator from Missouri, and Prof. BODWELL, of Hartford Theological Seminary, the orator of Sunday evening. The prizes were awarded as follows: In the Junior Class, first prize to FRENCH, second to STEPHENS; in the Sophomore Class, the first prize to THAYER, the second was divided between COULEE and AIKEN, the Committee being unable to decide between them.

In the Junior Class, many were dissatisfied that SILVER took no prize; he did indeed speak well, marking the variations in the character of his piece exactly, and completely gaining the attention and sympathy of the audience. The Sophomores, as is usually the case, acquitted themselves much better than the Juniors. Among them, outside of those who took the prizes, KING deserves mention for the fullness and power of his voice, and the manner in which he handled his difficult and hardly-felicitous selection. Subdued emotion so predominates throughout it that even his deep, resonant voice could not make it impressive in so large a house. On the whole, the exhibition was a successful one, although the average standard of speaking was not as high as usual.

The week at Dartmouth is not so uniformly filled up as at many of our colleges; the remaining three days, however, are well filled, this afternoon with the Class-day exercises, to-morrow with addresses before the Alumni and societies, and Thursday with the Commencement exercises. In the meantime visitors have been looking about at the place, and seeking information in various ways.

One is struck, on entering the place, at the contrast between the reputation of the College and the appearance of its buildings. In this respect Dartmouth is inferior to most of our colleges. She still retains, almost exclusively, the old, factory-like erections which were formerly and are still, to some extent, characteristic of New-England colleges. The chapel still occupies the central portion of the old wooden Dartmouth Hall, the original building. The three other main buildings are of the same square, regularly window-dotted style of architecture. The gymnasium, however, built some five years ago, is a large, handsome building, containing a very complete set of apparatus, and below six bowling-alleys. The new building, Culver Hall, just erected for the Agricultural Department, is an ornament to the place and the grounds. It is 100 by 65 feet, with high French roof, and seems likely to accommodate the agriculturists for some time to come. The observatory on the hill back of the College, though not very new, is of comparatively recent erection, and is just now one of the most attractive features of the College, as a new telescope has recently been procured, and observations of the most delicate character are continually being made on the sun by Prof. YOUNG, who has already achieved an enviable European reputation as an investigator of the most difficult questions in regard to the physical state of that luminary. He has already attracted much attention to Dartmouth, and will in the future make his name and hers still more widely known.

H. K.

The Schutzenfest—Third Day.

The fourteenth annual Schutzenfest was continued yesterday until 11 A. M., when, on account of the rain, further proceedings were postponed until today. The shooting at the eagle and the prize-target shooting have not yet been finished, and are to be resumed early this morning.

Last evening the members of the New-York Schuetzen Corps and their guests had a banquet at the Germania Assembly Rooms.

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

Action of the Congressional Committee—Important Letter from Gov. Bullock, of Georgia, to Senator Scott—The Condition of Georgia.

ROOM OF THE JOINT SELECT COMMITTEE TO INQUIRE INTO THE CONDITION OF THE LATE INSURRECTIONARY STATES,
WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1871.

SIR: The Subcommittee to the Joint Select Committee of Congress, appointed to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, has adopted the following resolution:

On motion of Mr. BLAIR—

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to address letters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the States comprehended in the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Joint Select Committee, asking statements of the debts and of the rates and amounts of taxation of said States, respectively, at the present time, and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts, and fixing said rates of taxation; also, requesting copies of the Election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of the present Constitutions of said States, with such other official documents as the Chairman shall deem essential to this investigation.

In pursuance of the duty devolved upon me by this resolution, I respectfully request that, so far as relates to the State of Georgia, the statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded.

Under the last clause of the resolution, I am requested to also procure, if it can be furnished, a statement of the amount of the debts of the several States at the time their respective ordinances of secession were passed. In this connection, (if it can be furnished,) I would be pleased to receive from you a statement, giving the amount, rates, and subjects of taxation in the State of Georgia prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession by said State, (stating, in cases in which slaves were the subject of taxation, their valuation,) and the subjects of taxation now, as well as the rates and amounts.

Respectfully, JOHN SCOTT,
Chairman of Joint Select Committee and of Subcommittee, &c.

His Excellency, RUFUS B. BULLOCK, Governor of Georgia, Atlanta, Ga.

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, STATE OF GEORGIA,
ATLANTA, July 5, 1871.

Hon. John Scott, Chairman Joint Select Committee to inquire into the condition of the late insurrectionary States, United States Senate, Washington, D. C.:

SIR: Upon my return to the Capitol, after an absence from the State, I find a printed circular bearing date from the room of your Committee May 24, 1871, addressed to myself. In this printed circular you incorporate a copy of a resolution adopted by your Committee on motion of Gen. FRANK BLAIR, which reads as follows:

On motion of Mr. BLAIR—

Resolved, That the Chairman be requested to address letters to the Executive, or other proper officers of the States comprehended in the resolution authorizing the appointment of the Joint Select Committee, asking statements of the debts and the rates and amounts of taxation of said States, respectively, at the present time, and to furnish copies of the laws creating said debts and fixing said rates of taxation; also requesting copies of the Election laws now in force, and those which have been in force in said States, respectively, since the adoption of the present Constitutions of said States, with such other official documents as the Chairman shall deem essential to this investigation.

In pursuance of the foregoing resolution, you request that, so far as relates to the State of Georgia, the statements and copies of laws therein mentioned be furnished as soon as they can conveniently be prepared and forwarded. You also request, under the last clause of the resolution, a statement of the amounts of the debts of the several States at the time their respective ordinances of secession were passed, also a statement of the amount, rates and subjects of taxation in the State of Georgia prior to the passage of the ordinance of secession, &c.

OBJECTION TO CONGRESSIONAL INTERFERENCE.

In responding to the request of the Congressional Committee, as presented in the circular referred to, I cannot consent to establish a precedent for the future by recognizing the right of Congress to in this matter interfere with or inquire into matters which are solely within the control and subject to the supervision of the representatives of the people of this State in General Assembly met; nor can I forego this opportunity of respectfully suggesting to the mover of the resolution under which the circular is issued, and to your honorable committee, that the State of Georgia, after much tribulation, has complied with all the requirements which were prescribed by Congress as preliminary to her re-admission into the Union. The fact of her re-admission has been made known to our people, not only through the declaratory statutes enacted by Congress, but also in the reception of our Senators and Representatives into that body. The State of Georgia, therefore, stands in the Union the peer of every other State, and information touching her needs, her requirements or her condition will be made known and presented to Congress by her representatives in that body. I cannot admit that at this day there is anything in the fact of her "late insurrectionary condition" which would authorize the representatives of the people of other States in Congress to order proceedings toward her which would not equally apply to the people of the several States represented by themselves.

While I would not permit partisan political feeling to influence my official action, I can but feel gratified to know that in the position which I have indicated as to the rights of this State in her relations to the other States, I am but repeating the views which have been continuously set forth by the Republican Party in its several general conventions from the time of its organization until the present day, and am sustaining the position taken by the Republican Party in this State in the conventions which have been held in the course of their efforts to secure her restoration to the Union. A resolution, adopted at a convention of the Republican Party of Georgia, held in this city in March, 1869, during the trials of reconstruction, reads as follows:

> 11. That, when the Reconstruction acts of Congress shall have been fully complied with, and Georgia shall have been recognized as a State in the Union, we will demand for her every right now guaranteed to other States in the Union, and would deprecate any act of Congress looking to the control of the affairs of any one State, that would not equally apply to all the States.

A DISSENT FROM THE CONSTITUTION.

I am aware that, by an ingenious legal construction, it is assumed that the late amendments to the Constitution of the United States have so extended the powers of Congress that a majority of its members, acting in harmony with the Executive, have absolute control over all the functions heretofore universally conceded to be such as purely appertain to the local organization of the States. But, as the Executive of one of the States, I most positively dissent from this construction, and as a Republican, decline to accept such an interpretation as being approved by the Republican Party organization throughout the country. Whatever may be the fine-spun theories of legal gentlemen upon the question of the powers delegated by the late amendments, we may be fully assured that the great mass of the American people regard them as simply such measures as were necessary to guarantee the abolition of slavery and prohibit further attempts to destroy the Union; to secure the payment of the debt of the United States, and to prevent the denial of civil and political privileges to citizens on account of their race, color, or previous condition of servitude. Any attempt to go beyond this reasonable and well-established opinion of the people for the purpose and in the hope of obtaining political power, no matter how well devised may be the pretext, will meet with a swift rebuke from an overwhelming majority of American citizens. Any political party that would dare to resurrect and vitalize the issues that were crushed into graves at Appomattox and Greensboro, would meet with like treatment from a large majority of the people South as well as North. No one in the South would now accept the restoration of slavery; no one seeks the repudiation of the United States debt. The State of Georgia does not deny or abridge the right of any citizen of the United States to vote on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude; nor does this State deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

How, in the face of these facts, can we justify action toward her, that if attempted against New-York or Massachusetts would be spurned by an indignant people?

THE JEFFERSONIAN PRINCIPLE.

Let us rather adhere to the original and lasting foundation of republicanism, so concisely and so ably presented by JEFFERSON when he says:

> "Equal and exact justice to all men, of whatever State or persuasion, religious or political; peace, commerce and honest friendship with all nations—entangling alliances with none; the support of the State Governments in all their rights as the most competent administrations for our domestic concerns and the surest bulwarks against anti-republican tendencies; the preservation of the General Government in its whole constitutional vigor as the sheet-anchor of our peace at home and safety abroad; a jealous care of the right of election by the people—a mild and safe corrective of abuses, which are lopped by the sword of revolution where peaceable remedies are unprovided; absolute acquiescence in the decision of the majority—the vital principle of republics, from which there is no appeal but to force, the vital principle and immediate parent of despotism; a well-disciplined militia—our best reliance in peace and for the first moments of war, till regulars may relieve them; the supremacy of the civil over the military authority; economy in the public expense, that labor may be lightly burdened; the honest payment of our debts and sacred preservation of the public faith; encouragement of agriculture, and of commerce as its handmaid; the diffusion of information, and the arraignment of all abuses at the bar of public reason; freedom of religion; freedom of the Press; freedom of person under the protection of the habeas corpus; and trial by juries impartially selected—these principles form the bright constellation which has gone before us, and guided our steps through an age of revolution and reformation. The wisdom of our sages and the blood of our heroes have been devoted to their attainment. They should be the creed of our political faith—the text of civil instruction—the touch-stone by which to try the services of those we trust; and should we wander from them in moments of error or alarm, let us hasten to retrace our steps and to regain the road which alone leads to peace, liberty and safety."

I have ventured to say this much that my official action, as the Chief Executive of one of the States in the American Union, might not be misunderstood, and my compliance with the request of your Committee be used in the future as a precedent against the State; and also, that as far as any act of mine might go, the Union Republican Party should not be held as indorsing the extreme construction which is sought to be given to the late amendments to the Constitution.

By the active exertions of a small political clique, in opposition to the present Administration, aided and supported by the State Treasurer and a powerful railroad corporation, which seeks to strangle or absorb every other railroad enterprise in the State, willful, malicious, unfounded and unfair statements have been scattered broadcast through the Press, for the purpose of injuring, to as great an extent as possible, the credit of the State, and thereby prevent the marketing of such of her securities as I have been authorized and instructed to issue, and to render less valuable the State's indorsement on bonds of railroad companies. For personal reasons, therefore, I am gratified that an opportunity is given me, by this request, to make known, semi-officially, the exact financial condition of this State.

I am advised that Hon. MADISON BELL, Controller-General of this State, has, in response to a similar circular, given to your Committee, in bulk, the statistical information called for, and I shall therefore only recapitulate the comparative figures to exhibit the points of information which I understand your Committee requires.

It is proper to state that under our statutes the Controller-General is the official check upon all the other departments of the State, and that his office, together with that of the Secretary of State, controls the records, the official proceedings, and the transaction of the State's affairs. The office of Treasurer is only clerical, that official being simply the custodian and payee of such money as may be placed in his hands by the Governor or from taxes collected through the Controller-General.

FINANCIAL CONDITION OF GEORGIA.

The public debt of the State, as shown by the Controller-General's report for 1861, was $3,688,750. The public debt of the State on the 1st day of July, 1868, a few weeks before the present Administration came into office, was $6,256,635; showing an increase of debt between the close of the war and the adoption of the present Constitution (the State Government, during that time, being under the able administration of Gov. JENKINS, founded upon President JOHNSON'S "proclamation") of $2,567,885.

The expenses of that State Government, as shown by the report of the Controller-General, are as follows:

Oct. 16, 1866, to Oct. 16, 1867	$2,689,363 85
Oct. 16, 1867, to Aug. 10, 1868	271,145 56

Making a total expenditure for the twenty-two months of Gov. JENKINS' Administration of $2,960,509 41.

The expenditures of the present Administration from Aug. 11, 1868, to Jan. 1, 1869, were	$430,957 77
Same from Jan. 1, 1869, to Jan. 1, 1870	1,857,825 98
Same from Jan. 1, 1870, to Jan. 1, 1871	1,470,021 02
Making a total, up to Jan. 1, 1871, a period of twenty-nine months, under the present Administration, of	$3,758,804 77

Thus showing that, with double the voting population, and double the number of citizens entitled to the care and attention of the State, its Courts, &c., and for a period of time covering great excitement and disorder, the expenses of my Administration have been an average of nearly $5,000 per month less than those of my predecessor, and this, too, notwithstanding the heavy expenses necessarily incurred by the numerous, and in fact almost continuous meetings of the General Assembly, made necessary by the hesitancy of Congress in acting upon the question of the re-admission of our State into the Union.

The total valuation of property, as returned by the people of this State for taxation in the year 1860, was

Land	$161,764,955
Slaves	302,694,855
City and town property	35,139,415
Money and solvent debts	107,336,258
Merchandise	15,577,193
Shipping and tonnage	943,940
Stocks, manufactories, &c.	4,034,252
Household and kitchen furniture	2,374,284
Other property not mentioned	42,427,295
Making a total of	$672,292,447

Upon which the rate of taxation was 6½ cents on $100.

Taking from this total valuation amounting to	$672,292,447
The value of slaves	302,694,855
And we have, as the total valuation of the taxable property of the State of Georgia in 1860, exclusive of the estimated value of slaves, the amount of	$369,597,592

The return of the value of taxable property in this State for the year 1870, being the last made, is:

Aggregate value of land	$95,600,674
City and town property	47,922,544
National bank shares	985,900
Money and solvent debts	26,646,995
Merchandise	12,884,118
Shipping	214,775
Stocks and bonds	5,482,765
Cotton manufactories	2,985,498
Iron-works, &c	658,026
Mining	33,140
Value of household and kitchen furniture	1,519,857
Plantation and mechanical tools	162,859
Value of all other property	30,923,568
Making a total value of all property of	$226,119,529

Upon which the rate of tax is four-tenths of one per cent.

It will be observed that the total return of taxable property (exclusive of slaves) immediately after the war is $143,478,063 less than the return for 1860, just previous to the war, but when we consider that the whole domestic and agricultural labor system was annihilated; that our people were dismayed, discouraged and paralyzed, it is not strange that this result should appear. In fact it is remarkable that the falling off in values was not greater. Under our statutes, the value of property as returned for taxation is fixed by the owner. We have no arbitrary assessments, except in cases of default. Under these circumstances the fact that there has been a steady increase in the value of property returned for 1868, 1869 and 1870 is very gratifying. The return for 1869 exceeds that for 1868, by $13,256,186, and the return for 1870 exceeds that for 1869 by $21,778,964. The special tax on professions, polls, shows, liquors, &c., results in an average revenue of nearly $500,000 per annum. The receipts from the State Railroad, as provided by lease, for twenty years, net $300,000 per annum.

The ordinance of secession was passed on the 20th day of December, 1860. The debt of the State, as per Controller General's report of that year, was $3,688,750. The report of the Controller General, after the close of the war (Oct. 16, 1865) states the debt at that time, of bonds issued and authorized to be issued before the war, to be $3,645,250; of this amount about $1,000,000 were issued during the war.

In the report of the Controller General to the Provisional Governor appointed by President JOHNSON, Oct. 16, 1865, he uses the following language:

> In response to the request of your Excellency that I report also upon the public debt now due, that was created before the war, and the amount created since the ordinance of secession, the objects for which the same was created, &c., I have the honor further to report that the amount of bonds issued before the war and now unpaid, is $2,677,720; the amount authorized to be issued before the State seceded, and now remaining unpaid, (including the $2,677,750,) is $3,645,250.
>
> That Your Excellency may better understand the matter, I will state that the item of $100,000 of six per cent. bonds, due in 1881, in the table above, although not issued until February, 1861, (after the ordinance of secession,) yet the same was authorized to be issued by act approved Feb. 27, 1856, authorizing bonds to be issued to pay the State's subscription to the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad; and these bonds were issued for that purpose. Again, the item of $25,000 and $842,500, due in 1881, in same tables, although not issued until February, 1861, and May, 1862, yet they were authorized to be issued by acts approved Nov. 16, 1860, and Dec. 16, 1861. The act of Nov. 16, 1860, in view of the condition of the country, appropriated $1,000,000 as a Military Fund "for the purpose of placing the State in a condition of defense," and authorized the issue of bonds of $500 each, payable twenty years from date, bearing six per cent. interest to meet the same. On the 1st of February, 1861, said bonds, to the amount of $867,500, were prepared and ready for issue. The banks agreed to let the State have the money for $842,500 of the same, but thought six per cent. too low. The Governor, however, agreed to recommend the ensuing Legislature to allow seven per cent. Consequently, on the 16th December, 1861, an act was approved authorizing the Governor to cancel all said bonds that were issued to the banks, and to give them, in lieu of the same, bonds bearing seven per cent. interest, which was done on the 1st of May, 1862.

STATE AND RAILROAD BONDS.

Bonds of the State were authorized and issued during the administration of my predecessor—Gov. JENKINS—to the amount of $4,500,000, so that the bonded debt of the State, upon my coming into office in 1868, was represented by $6,544,500, and this was the amount Jan. 1, 1871.

Under the authority granted by act of the Legislature, (pages 14 and 138 of the laws of 1868, herewith inclosed, and pages 4 and 5 of the laws of 1870, also inclosed, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds of the State to redeem bonds and coupons due, or when the same shall have fallen due, until otherwise ordered by law, and for such other purposes as the General Assembly may direct, and to borrow a sufficient amount of money, on the credit of the State, on such terms as to him shall seem best, to pay off the members and officers of the General Assembly,) currency bonds were executed and issued as collateral security for temporary loans. These temporary loans have been met and provided for, and the currency bonds canceled. These currency bands were never intended, and were never offered, for sale. Under the authority of an act of the General Assembly, authorizing the Governor to issue bonds to pay the interest on the public debt, and to meet bonds that have fallen due, and as they fall due, which covers bonds issued before the war that have fallen due since the war, and will fall due during this and the next year, (page 4 of pamphlet laws 1870, enclosed,) $3,000,000 of gold bonds have been executed and registered, and have been and will be sold from time to time, as it has become, and may hereafter become, necessary for the purposes authorized by law. The contingent liability of the State is represented by what is commonly known as "State aid" to railroads, although under the present Constitution of this State, the policy of "State aid," which has been pursued in other States, is entirely prohibited, and the Legislature is restricted to simply authorizing the State indorsement for the prompt payment of the interest and principal on the first mortgage bonds of certain railroad companies, after the roads have been constructed and are in operation for sections of ten and twenty miles, the indorsement not to exceed, in any case, one-half of the cost of such road. The State has, as a protection against such indorsement, a first lien upon the whole property, with the right of immediate and unobstructed possession of the property upon any failure on the part of the companies to meet their indorsed obligations.

(In some of the other States, before and since the war, railroads have been aided by the States becoming large shareholders and paying for their stock by the issue of State bonds, and in this manner have burdened their people with a debt. As I have before stated, everything of this kind is prohibited by our Constititution.)

This contingent liability has been incurred, under the circumstances above set forth, upon the Macon and Brunswick Railroad, now completed and in operation between Macon and Brunswick, a distance of 200 miles, to the extent of $13,000 per mile. The total amount, however, of the State's indorsement upon the bonds of this Company is but $2,550,000. This contingent liability has also been incurred upon that portion of the Alabama and Chattanooga Railroad running through this State a distance of 24 3-10 miles, to the extent of $8,000 per mile, the total amount of the State's indorsement being $194,400.

The only other roads which have organized and secured the necessary amounts of cash subscription, and have constructed the necessary number of miles to entitle them to indorsement, are the South Georgia and Florida, from Albany to the Florida line, which is entitled to an indorsement of $8,000 per mile; the Brunswick and Albany Railroad, running from Brunswick to the Alabama line, which is entitled to $15,000 per mile indorsement upon gold bonds; the Cherokee Railroad, running from Cartersville to the Alabama line, which is entitled to an indorsement of $12,500 per mile, and the Atlanta and Richmond Air Line Railroad, from Atlanta to the South Carolina line, which is entitled to an indorsement of $12,000 per mile.

The South Georgia and Florida Railroad, when completed to the Florida line, will be 73 miles in length, with a total indorsement of	$584,000
The Brunswick and Albany Railroad, when completed to Eufaula, will be 242 miles in length, with a total indorsement of	3,630,000
The Cherokee Railroad, when completed to the Alabama line, will be 47 miles in length, with a total indorsement of	587,500

When all the railroads, which have up to this time placed themselves in a condition to be entitled to the indorsement of the State, shall have been completed, the total contingent liability of the State will be $7,545,900.

The statutes authorizing these and other railroads to receive the State's indorsement, under the restrictions that I have explained, were passed by a large majority in the General Assembly. This question has never been a political one here; the bills were voted for by Democrats and Republicans, and are almost unanimously approved by the people of the State. The small minority in the Legislature opposed to the policy were about equally divided between the two political parties.

RAILROAD MATTERS.

The only exceptions to the general rule are in the case of the Brunswick and Albany, Macon and Augusta, and Atlanta and Richmond Air-line Railroads. The Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company was organized by Northern capital before the war, and had constructed some sixty miles of railway from Brunswick, west. During the war, as is alleged, the iron from this road was taken up by the then State authorities and placed upon the Atlantic and Gulf Railroad, in which the State was and is a large stockholder, and upon the Western and Atlantic Railroad, belonging exclusively to the State. This Company, reorganized since the war, having rebuilt over 100 miles of their road, proposed as a settlement of their claims against the State, a plan which was accepted by the Legislature, whereby the Company deposits with the State $10,000 per mile of seven per cent. second mortgage gold bonds having twenty-five years to run, and receives from the State $8,000 per mile of seven per cent. gold bonds of the State from time to time as the road is constructed. As the Brunswick and Albany Railroad Company pay seven per cent. to the State Treasury upon $10,000 per mile, the interest paid by the State on her bonds to the amount of $8,000 per mile is provided for, and the surplus forms a sinking fund which provides for the redemption of the bonds at maturity. When the Brunswick and Albany Railroad shall have been completed to Eufaula, the total amount of State bonds received by it will be $1,880,000, and the State debt proper will then be increased by that amount secured as above stated.

The Macon and Augusta Railroad was authorized to receive an indorsement from the State at the rate of $10,000 per mile; but, after having completed some thirty miles of their road, the company found themselves able to negotiate their bonds for a larger amount per mile than the State was authorized to indorse for, and has therefore never applied for the State's indorsement. That road is now in full and successful operation between Augusta and Macon.

The Atlanta and Richmond Air-Line Railroad, which is entitled, as I have before stated, to an indorsement of $12,000 per mile upon the completion of the first twenty miles of that road, received the indorsement of the State upon its bonds for $240,000. The work having been thus successfully inaugurated, the company found themselves able to negotiate their first mortgage securities for a much larger amount per mile than the State under the statute would indorse for, and the company has, therefore, returned to the State the bonds bearing her indorsement, and the road is now being rapidly constructed, over sixty miles being already in operation, without receiving the State's indorsement upon its bonds.

Under the restricted and conservative system provided for by our present State Constitution, it is not believed that any serious burdens can be thrown upon the State Treasury, because of the fact that no indorsements are given until the extent of road indorsed for is in actual operation, and when so given is for such a limited amount that the property in any contingency would be more than sufficient to secure the State against loss. In fact, the practical experience, after four years' trial, has been such as to fully justify the wisdom and good policy of our system. The Macon and Brunswick Road has earned and promptly paid its interest. The South Georgia and Florida Road has made an alliance with other responsible companies whereby the interest on its bonds, together with a fair rate of per cent. to its stockholders, is secured. The Alabama and Chattanooga Road, owing to its complications in connection with its larger debts in Alabama, has failed to meet its interest in January and July. The State, however, has promptly met its liability by paying the interest on the bonds indorsed by her, and is amply secured by the value of that portion of the road lying within the State upon which her indorsement rests. Large gangs of hands are working upon the roads not yet completed, and it is believed that they will be completed before the 1st day of October next. That portion of these roads already constructed and in operation is reported as doing a fair business, and each Company has promptly paid its interest on bonds indorsed.

AMOUNT OF TAXABLE PROPERTY.

I have heretofore referred, in this communication, to the fact that the value of the return of taxable property has increased nearly fourteen millions in 1869, and nearly twenty-two millions in 1870, as compared with the years previous, and, upon analyzing this fact, we find that the increase has been directly stimulated by the lines of railroad which have been put in operation by reason of the assistance given them through the State's indorsement. It is quite natural that a practical man should inquire what benefit railroad companies derive from this limited indorsement by the State. But that inquiry is answered when we reflect upon the fact that a portion of the money necessary for the construction of these roads must be obtained from the northern States or from Europe, and that neither in the North nor in Europe would capitalists take the time or trouble to inquire as to the solvency of comparatively unknown corporations in the South, which might present themselves offering to sell their securities; but when these securities carry with them the guarantee of the State of Georgia, for the prompt payment of the interest and the principal of the securities that are offered, the capitalist, relying upon that indorsement, finds it unnecessary to make further inquiry, and the corporations are thus enabled to make the negotiations that are necessary for their success.

In other words, the people, having capital sufficient to subscribe and pay for an amount of stock necessary to pay the cost of construction of the first section of their proposed road are enabled to borrow, upon their bonds thus indorsed, the money necessary to pay for half of the cost of the continuation of construction. And when, as in the case of the Alanta and Richmond Air-line, or the Macon and Augusta Railroad, their work has progressed to such an extent as to attract to it public attention and confidence, they find themselves able to obtain even a greater credit than the State is permitted to indorse for, and by retiring the bonds bearing the State's indorsement, they are enabled to progress without the assistance which was really necessary in the infancy of their enterprise.

ELECTION LAWS.

The laws relating to elections are to be found in the Code of Georgia, sections 1,303 to 1,364, inclusive, 4,980, 4,982, 4,981, 121, 122, 346, 1,312, 4,940, and in Pamphlet laws, 1870, page 6, for a special election held in December last. The rate of tax is prescribed by sections 801 and 802 of the Code. The rate is fixed by the Governor and Controller-General, after the returns of valuation are received. The rate for last year and this will be, as heretofore, four-tenths of one per cent. on the valuation returned by the owners of property.

The amount of salaries of the State officials, Judiciary, &c., are about the same as that paid before the war, and under the Administration of Gov. JENKINS, viz.: Governor, $4,000 per annum; Judges Supreme Court, $3,500 each per annum; Attorney-General, $2,000 per annum; Judges Superior Courts, $2,500 per annum each; Secretary of the State, Controller-General, and Treasurer, each $2,000 per annum; members of the General Assembly, $9 per day and $5 for each twenty miles.

Certain political philosophers find peculiar relief in assuming that under the Southern State Constitutions "the wealth, worth and intelligence of the country is disfranchised," and as a consequence that these State Governments are controlled by strangers, and by men without character; and that the panacea for these fancied ills can only be found in their continued hypocritical howls for "universal amnesty." So far as Georgia is concerned, the facts do not justify the assumption. In this State a Constitution was framed and adopted in 1865, under the authority of President JOHNSON's proclamation, which disfranchised ninety-five thousand male citizens over twenty-one years of age. This was Democratic.

Under the authority of an act of Congress a Constitution was framed in 1867 and 1868, by delegates elected by the people, and ratified by the votes of a majority of the people, whereby every male citizen 21 years of age, of sound mind and not convicted of crime, is authorized to vote and hold office. There is not a word or a line in that Constitution which disfranchises or disqualifies any citizen of this State from the exercise of any political privilege.

The only restraint upon the exercise of political privilege is that found in the Constitution of the United States, which prohibits from holding office persons who had officially sworn to support the Constitution of the United States, and afterward violated their oath by engaging in the rebellion; but this disqualification is merely nominal, for, so far as Georgia is concerned, whenever those who declared the Reconstruction acts "to be revolutionary, unconstitutional and void," have defied Congress by electing a gallant Confederate General as a representative in Congress, that body have invariably removed the disability and seated the member; on the contrary, when duly elected and eligible Republican members have presented themselves, Congress has refused or declined to receive them. In this State there is, so far as I know, not more than a dozen men in office, (and those of an unimportant character,) either elected by the people or appointed by me, who were not either natives of the South or resident citizens here before and during the war.

STATE OFFICERS.

The officers appointed by the Governor are three Judges of the Supreme Court, twenty Judges of the Superior Courts, one Attorney-General, twenty Solicitors-General, State School Commissioner, Superintendent, Treasurer and Auditor of the State Railroad, six trustees of the public institutions, &c. In this number there was but one gentleman who was not either a native of the South or a citizen of Georgia before and during the war. The one referred to was eminently fitted for the position to which he was appointed, and, as man of worth and good character, is not surpassed by any in the State. The gentlemen appointed who were natives or old citizens are men against whom no ill was ever said previous to their "accepting the situation," under the Reconstruction acts, by their "departure" in 1867; men who would have been universally recognized as leaders of the "wealth, worth and intelligence of the country," if they had opposed those acts. These gentlemen possess as much property and pay as much tax as persons occupying similar positions under the State Government ever did. There are some hundreds of officials of less importance appointed by me, but the same rule will hold good in their case; and I trust that I will be excused the apparent egotism of saying of myself that I was a citizen and slave-holder in Georgia long before the war, and up to the time of my election was actively and successfully engaged in business pursuits. I resigned the position of President of the Macon and Augusta Railroad Company to accept the office that I now hold. I have no political aspiration or ambition beyond a successful performance of my official duties during this term of office. My personal comfort and pecuniary interests would have been greatly increased had I never consented to participate in the effort to carry out the Congressional policy of reconstruction; but believing our interests as a people would be forwarded by acquiescing in the inevitable, I have given my best endeavors in that direction. I have no fault to find, or regrets to express, except that gentlemen claiming high position in the Republican Party North lack the moral courage to sustain the results of their own acts.

Respectfully,
RUFUS B. BULLOCK,
Governor of Georgia.

BOARD OF HEALTH.

Large Number of Suits Ordered—The Cherry-Street Tenement to be Vacated—Movements and Mortality of Disease—A Contemplated Raid on Street-Car Vermin.

Commissioner MANIERRE presided at the regular meeting of the Board of Health, held yesterday, at which Commissioners Barr, Caccarini, Gross, Mullaly, S. Smith and H. Smith were present.

Upon reports from the attorney, it was ordered that suits be commenced in eighteen cases of violation of the Tenement-house law, twenty cases of non-compliance with the orders of the Board, and one case of violation of the Sanitary Code. Suits were also ordered against a number of persons who had brought the bodies of deceased persons to and moved them through the City without having obtained the necessary permits. Suits were also ordered against a number of physicians and clergymen for failing to make returns of vital statistics according to law.

WILLIAM H. ROOME, of No. 266 West Twenty-first-street, presented a communication asking the reversal of the order in relation to tenement-house Nos. 36 and 38 Cherry-street, which the Board refused to grant, but reaffirmed the order, requiring the Board of Police to have the tenants removed and the house closed.

From the report of the Sanitary Permit Bureau, it was shown that there are still about 1,800 loads of manure remaining on the dumping-grounds at the foot of Thirty-eighth-street, North River. An order was entered requiring the removal of the manure, which is creating an intolerable nuisance.

Dr. MORRIS, City Sanitary Inspector, presented a report showing the following comparative statement of the movements of contagious diseases during the past two weeks:

For week ending July 8: Typhoid fever, 8; scarlet fever, 48; small-pox, 72; measles, 9; diphtheria, 3. For the week ending July 15: Typhoid fever, 6; scarlet fever, 53; small-pox, 28; measles, 15; diphtheria, 2.

Dr. RUSSELL, Register of Records, reported 857 registered deaths for the past week, being an increase of 147 over the previous week, and an excess of 109 over the corresponding period of 1870. Four hundred and thirty-three deaths were due to zymotic diseases, 134 to constitutional, 193 to local, 35 to developmental, and 62 to violent causes. The fatal cases of small-pox diminished from 30 to 24. Measles occasioned 12 deaths and scarlatina 18, an increase of 4 and 6 respectively. Typhus and typhoid fevers were neither credited with a death, a circumstance unprecedented in any previous week since the organization of the Metropolitan Board of Health in 1866. Diarrheal affections produced 344 deaths, an excess of 80 over the preceding week; 310 of these deaths occurred among children less than two years old. The mortality from phthisis was reduced from 80 to 65. The deaths from violence were more than double the average weekly number on account of casualties resulting from the riot of the 12th. By noon of Saturday, at which time the weekly account is closed, 31 of such cases had been registered. The whole number recorded up to this date amounts to 46, all of whom have been identified save 2. The following were the principal meteorological observations taken during the past week for this department at the Cooper Union: Mean reading of the barometer, 29.763 inches; mean temperature, 79.48 degrees, being .12 degrees less than for the corresponding week of 1870, and 2.82 degrees higher than for the corresponding period within ten years back. Maximum temperature, 91.5 degrees in the shade on Wednesday, and 120.5 degrees in the sun on Monday; minimum temperature, 63 degrees on Wednesday: mean degree of humidity, 62.48.

A communication was received from the Mayor of Hoboken, transmitting resolutions of the Council of that village, complaining of the nuisance caused by the throwing of offal into North River from New-York. It was referred to the District-Attorney.

Among the petitions from citizens was one from residents near East River, from Forty-fifth to Fifty-fifth streets, complaining of the nuisance caused by fat-melting and slaughtering establishments, and one of like character from the residents in Forty-first-street, between Tenth and Eleventh avenues, both of which were referred to the Sanitary Committee.

Upon motion of Commissioner GROSS, GEORGE HOUSSAIN was appointed Marshal for the Third District Court to serve notices of suits brought by the Board.

Commissioner BARR presented a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the counsel to report whether the Board has power to make regulations to compel cleanliness in the street cars and omnibuses. He explained that numerous complaints had reached him of the presence of vermin in the street cars, and he was anxious to know if the Board has power to cause their extirpation.

Commissioner MANIERRE called attention to the fact that permits for burial and transfer of bodies cannot be obtained at all hours on Sunday, and suggested that two clerks be detailed to keep the permit office open on Sunday during the same hours as on other days. The subject was referred to the Sanitary Committee, and the Board then adjourned.

The Fate of a "Stowaway"—Drowned While Seeking Liberty.

MARK AUBURN, an Englishman, without means or friends, was found stowed away in the hold of the steam-ship *Idaho*, soon after she left Liverpool on her last voyage. Being taken from his hiding-place, he confessed to Capt. PRICE that he had concealed himself for the purpose of obtaining a passage to America, where he hoped he might be able to obtain a livelihood. The poor stowaway was fed during the passage, but the Captain determined to return him to England, and accordingly, when the ship arrived at this port, AUBURN was locked up in a small room on the vessel, with the intention of keeping him safe until the ship should return. The ship arrived on Monday, and was moored at Pier No. 46, North River, and AUBURN immediately began to make efforts to escape from his floating prison. He finally succeeded yesterday morning in cutting his way out of the room with a small jack-knife, but when out of the room found that he had no way of reaching the pier unobserved except by going hand over hand along the hawser. He attempted this feat, so perilous to a landsman, and had accomplished about half the distance when he lost his hold of the rope, and, falling into the river, was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered, and Coroner KEENAN will hold an inquest in the case.

YOUNG YALE.

The Alumni Dinner—What is Wanted by Young Yale—More Work and Less Talk—How Needful Funds are to be Raised—Interesting Views Relative to the College.

From an Occasional Correspondent.

NEW-HAVEN, Monday, July 17, 1871.

Your special correspondent here has given very full and satisfactory reports of all the Commencement exercises at Yale, but before the subject passes from the public attention, I should like to make an attempt to impress on your readers one or two points connected with it. There was an unusually large gathering of Alumni this year, many no doubt having come at a considerable expense of time and money, because it seemed that this time, at least, when such important changes were impending, the Alumni meeting must turn its attention to college affairs. The Alumni meeting on Wednesday was a complete failure. Old Yale had its own way there. Young Yale long ago ceased to attend. On Thursday, after the dinner, the same old programme was brought forward. Much time was spent in eulogizing President WOOLSEY. No one would raise the slightest objection to the most extravagant eulogium which could be pronounced upon him, but any one, who knows anything of President WOOLSEY, knows that the eulogy which would suit him best would be a hearty exertion on behalf of the college. When the afternoon was past, and three-fourths of the assemblage dispersed, all greatly fatigued, the irrepressibles managed to get a hearing, and they inaugurated a movement which had some common sense and practical importance. Now it may be said that bygones should be bygones, and that the subject might be allowed to drop, but I desire to return to it once more in order to beg the graduates, and the persons in authority, and all concerned, to make up their minds that there shall never be another Alumni gathering which shall be wasted in "talk" and empty compliments. I have been on the point of writing to this effect on former occasions, after meetings of the Alumni, and, with your permission, Mr. Editor, I will now suggest to the Alumni that hereafter their meetings shall mean business, and that something more than the fag end of them shall be devoted to this subject. I propose to tell what "Young Yale" wants, further on, but in the first place "Young Yale" wants this: It wants to talk business in the Alumni meetings. We are sick of going to these meetings and listening to flat compliments and stupid jokes, when we feel that there is serious business to be attended to. It is not that we want to talk or to put ourselves forward. If the old men will talk business, if they will show that they know what is the matter, and what is to be done, and if they will use their experience to tell us what to do, by all means let them lead. We ask nothing better. But we are sick of this rubbish which we have to listen to. If this seem anomalous, that youth should rebuke age for frivolity, I can only say that it is nevertheless true, and the rebuke is justified by facts. It is time it was distinctly spoken. It was said that the election of the new President was to be an occasion of reconciliation. If I could speak for "Young Yale" I would accept such a proposition more than half way. Let us give the new President hearty and unanimous support, but let us beg him to so arrange the programme of future Alumni gatherings that the affairs of Yale College and plans for its welfare may be the chief, if not the only, business discussed. President WOOLSEY is the last man to misunderstand anything which is here said.

THE ALUMNI IN THE CORPORATION.

When things do not go as we desire our first instinct is to tinker the machinery. The admission of the Alumni to the corporation is, in fact, only mending the machinery of the College government. Nothing of importance is accomplished by this. The great question yet remains: Who will the Alumni elect? What will they accomplish when elected? Furthermore, the great question of ways and means remains untouched. Here is the importance of the movement for the "Woolsey fund" of $500,000, which really touches the root of nearly all the difficulty. Poverty is the fundamental disease of the College. It is a constitutional difficulty. It breaks out in a multitude of minor and local diseases, but they all run back to this fundamental origin. Nothing will cure them but to pour a flood of money into the general fund, which is the life-blood of the College. We may prescribe as many patent educational doses as we choose—nothing but self-sacrificing gifts of money will touch the root of the evil. If we wait for rich Alumni to give a half million to the College, we shall not see it done before the millennium, but if every graduate will wait for no one else, but put his hand into his own pocket and give his five, ten, twenty, fifty or five hundred dollars, according to his ability, we can raise, not five hundred thousand, but two million dollars. Criticism and fault-finding are easy. Now we come to working and paying.

WHAT "YOUNG YALE" WANTS.

"Young Yale" has been taunted with not knowing what it wants. In a certain sense, this taunt is just. How should these young men know what they want? They are dissatisfied; they have read enough and heard enough to know that all is not at the best, and that there might be improvement. The Faculty know this also, and do not deny it; nay, they would be very glad to have these matters brought to a definite discussion. But the young graduates, although dissatisfied, have not yet enjoyed such opportunities of observation and experience as to form definite theories or plans. They go to Alumni meetings hoping that older and wiser men will discuss these topics, and help them to a conclusion. I should therefore say that "Young Yale" wants

First—"Discussion." The men who are designated roughly by this party name do not care to offer wild criticism or crude opinions, but their interest in these matters is of the most sincere and generous discription, and their impatience at the stupidities and platitudes on which the time at Alumni meetings is wasted, is growing every year. They want to get this subject under discussion in order that there may be a clearing up of ideas. They do not want to split the Alumni into parties. Nothing could be more unfortunate. But they want such topics as were suggested by President PORTER on Thursday afternoon, to be made the subject of a general and free debate. If the men of knowledge and experience and age will conduct the discussion, so much the better. Let us get at the subject and exchange views, old men, young men, Faculty and all, and let us find out what we want.

President WOOLSEY said that he should despair of the College if it ever took any other aim than "culture and discipline." As he meant it, every graduate would re-echo it. He referred to a liberal as contrasted with a technical education. Few if any among the Alumni would desire to see Yale College become a mere polytechnic school. Such schools have a legitimate and important place, but any such theory of a university would be as unfortunate as to advocate the most scholastic devotion to the classics. However, this is a triangular fight. There is a third theory, which President WOOLSEY is in favor of, and which "Young Yale" is groping after, and that is scientific culture and discipline. "Young Yale" wants

Second—"Scientific education." I have not space now to protest, as it ought to be done, against the assumption that "science" means exclusively, or, par excellence, natural science. By science I mean a trained method of using the human reason. It may be won as much by the study of the classics, (philological science,) or by history (philosophically studied,) or by metaphysics, a (pursuit of the highest importance, which is struggling out of the empirical into the scientific stage,) as by chemistry and geology. Unfortunately, our ideas of "liberal" education are based on English traditions. We pursue the classics in the same traditional, scholastic and dogmatic methods which have always ruled the English universities. These methods have produced no class of men in England who think scientifically. In view of the facts, it is strange that so much respect for the English universities still exists in this country. Their culture bears the character of accomplishments which do very well for the men of leisure who form the vast body of their students. Now "Young Yale" consists of a different class of men entirely. They have got to work, and they must work in a new country. They say: "These accomplishments are very beautiful and desirable, but we have too much work to do to spend any time on them. It is very fine for a man of independent fortune to write essays at his leisure and quote Horace prettily, or to get into the House of Commons by family influence and talk the *Saturday Review* dialect in London drawing-rooms, but we have got to legislate for Utah and Oregon, and to build railroads, and convince juries, and edit newspapers. We have brains and want to be taught how to use them in any one of the heterogeneous positions into which we may be thrown in this chaotic American society. There are very few definite 'careers' open before us, but give us some culture and discipline. Teach us to use our powers as tools which we can apply to any work which falls in our way. One of us has a taste for mathematics, another for languages, another for metaphysics and history, another for natural science. Give each his culture through and by his own talents and predisposition."

This second point is one of radical importance. It is the stand-point of "Young Yale," as I understand it, and I believe that I am well informed. It gives the key to many of the complaints in regard to matters of detail which I will not endeavor to follow out. Between the most intelligent men in and around the College and the Alumni there is no essential difference on these points. A little free discussion would, I think, serve to show the former that the latter are in earnest sympathy with their warmest wishes, and would serve to show the latter the strength of the physical and material difficulties which prevent the former from doing as they would be glad to do.

Third—"Young Yale" desires that the College shall be enabled to enter upon a career of development which shall lead to a genuine American University—not an imitation of either an English or a German University, but such a one as the circumstances and requirements of this country may mold. For this, money is needed. It is not those alone whose tuition was remitted who owe a debt to the College. No Alumnus ever paid what his education cost. If the University is ever to fulfill its mission in American education it must have money, and the graduates must supply it. A popular subscription, in which every graduate takes a share according to his ability, promises to provide a handsome, if not an adequate sum. Let the subscriptions be based on a unit of $5 per year for five years, and let every graduate undertake to pay as many multiples of this unit as he can. In this way we may attack the main difficulty with good hope of success. It then remains to discuss the needs of the College, its interests, and its aims, on every proper opportunity, and to elect Alumni to membership of the corporation who will co-operate intelligently and energetically. Young Yale "wants" action, and that action which will be most for the benefit of the College. The taunt that this party does not know what it wants is partly justified by the fact, but it is, nevertheless, a foolish and unbecoming assertion. If a man is interested in my welfare, is anxious to help me, but does not know how, and only wants me to tell him how he may do so, I shall hardly taunt him with "not knowing what he wants." At present the "Young Yale" programme is: Discuss the needs of the College and nothing else at the meetings of the Alumni. Urge that theory of education which regards scientific culture and discipline as the end to be aimed at, and advocate those measures which will put this theory in practice. Elect Alumni members of the corporation who have financial skill, and an intelligent appreciation of the destiny of the College. Raise money by popular and business-like methods, and unite all the graduates in the effort to do so.

W. G. S.

Meeting of Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge No. 10—No Orangemen Wounded in the Riot.

We have received the following for publication from the officers of Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge No. 10:

The regular meeting of Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge No. 10 was held last evening. The chair was occupied by the W. M. It was unanimously resolved that the thanks of this Lodge are due and are hereby tendered to Gov. HOFFMAN, the military and Police of this City for the protection afforded during their parade on 12th inst. It is our firm belief that if HALL and KELSO had never issued "No. 57" much innocent life would have been saved. Also had the militia not fired at the time they did, but allowed the mob to continue in its demon-like career until the procession had reached Twenty-third-street and Seventh-avenue, the loss of life must have been much greater, as it would probably have been necessary to give the order "fire" along the entire line. As citizens, we rejoice that the laws have been carried out impartially, and that it has been fully demonstrated that in this "free country" all are equally free, and every class is entitled to and shall have the fullest protection. In conclusion, we beg to contradict the statement which has been made that two Orangemen were wounded in the riot of Wednesday. We give the statement the most emphatic denial. There was not an Orangeman wounded (however slightly) on the occasion, and we have not a member on our books bearing the name J. W. STOREY, nor are any of the brethren acquainted with a person of the name.

Signed on behalf of the members of Gideon Loyal Orange Lodge No. 10.

J. D. ASKIN, Master.

R. W. GARDNER, Secretary.

NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.

LAW REPORTS.

COURT CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Held by Cardozo, J.—Court opens at 10 A. M.—Call of Calendar at 12 M.

Nos.	Nos.
54—Baltman vs. Baltman.	98—Paine vs. Westcott et al.
60—Cohen vs. Mikosuki.	101—Fairchild vs. Fairchild.
61—Same vs. Same.	114—Foster et al. vs. Clay et al.
67—Gallinger vs. Gallinger.	115—Turner vs. Shepard et al.
71—Taylor vs. Ryan et al.	
73—Berkitt vs. Sanderson.	
84—Robinson vs. Weehawken Ferry Co.	

DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

By Judge Cardozo.

Lawrence et al. *vs.* Taylor; motion denied.

Hehon *vs.* Mitchell; motion granted; allowance of five per cent.

Sarah A. Robins *vs.* Amelia Robins et al.; motion granted confirming report of sale.

D. A. Clapp *vs.* Edward Wolff et al.; motion granted for judgment.

Henry H. Buckbee et al. *vs.* Hannah Crone et al.; order granted.

Wm. H. Paulding *vs.* S. F. Shepard; motion denied without costs.

John Kinzee et al. *vs.* Thos. Kinzee et al.; motion granted.

Tapscott *vs.* Morgan; memorandum for counsel.

Kohner *vs.* Harrjous; motion granted.

Esteves *vs.* Brinckerhoff et al.; order granted.

By Judge Ingraham.

In re the National Mechanics' Banking Association *vs.* Mariposa Company; motion granted with $10 costs. (See opinion.)

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Judge Ingraham.

COLLUSIVE SUITS.

In re The National Mechanics' Banking Association vs. The Mariposa Company; in re Samuel B. White vs. The Same.—In these two cases applications were made for the appointment of a receiver, and in both they were granted. An application was made to set aside one of these receivers, each plaintiff claiming that the receiver in his suit should be retained. In the White case the first application was made as early as March, 1870, but was put to sleep by an arrangement between the attorneys that either might bring it up on one day's notice. This was in October, 1870, and nothing was done until 13th May, 1871, when another adjournment was taken to the 18th of May, on which day the receiver in the White suit was appointed. In the other suit the notice of motion was served May 11, and adjourned to the 17th of May, on some talk of settling. On the 18th an order was made that a receiver should be appointed, but the bond was not filed till the 20th. The motion was to set aside the order appointing a receiver in the White case. Mr. Justice INGRAHAM says:

I think such motion should be granted, first, because there is no propriety in allowing one creditor to make a motion for a receiver, and by stipulation with the attorney for the defendants to allow said proceeding to be dormant for months, until other creditors proceed to collect their claims, and then by consent of the attorney attempt to gain a priority. The rule which is applied to dormant executions should be applied to such proceedings, and the vigilant creditor should be allowed priority. Second—Because it is apparent from the whole facts that there was collusion in regard to the proceeding in the case of White against the Company to defeat the claim of the Bank. The same attorney appeared for the defendants in both cases, and while he was postponing the case of the bank from day to day under offers of settlement, and after the appointment of a receiver and approval of the bond, while under another promise of an offer of settlement, he obtained postponement of filing of the papers and a further delay for the same purpose, such attorney was consenting to the proceedings in the case of White, which was concealed from the attorney for the bank, and the application for which was made out of the ordinary course of business and not at the usual place for hearing such motions as prescribed by the rules of the Court. Third—Because, in fact, the receiver in the case of the bank was appointed on the 17th May, 1871, and the bond approved on the 18th May, while the order in the other case was made on the 18th May and the bond approved on that day.

The attempt to overreach and defeat proceedings of other creditors by obtaining a postponement of filing the papers should not be allowed to succeed, when it is apparent that the attorney of the defendants knew of both proceedings, knew that the receiver had been appointed on the 17th of May, and obtained such delay for the evident purpose of advancing the other application with the view of giving priority therein. The motion should be granted with $10 costs.

Before Judge Cardozo.

AN UNFORTUNATE FATHER.

In re O'Connor.—The petitioner, Patrick O'Connor, is a resident of St. Louis, and some time ago charged a Mrs. Anna M. Turner, in the Police Courts, formerly his housekeeper, with kidnapping his two children, Julia and Daniel. This charge was dismissed. The children were placed in the Protestant Half Orphan Asylum, under the name of Julia E. and Charles D. Turner. The father now brings them before the Court to obtain possession of them. The matron of the Asylum makes return that she has no knowledge of whether petitioner is their father, that the children are not restrained of their liberty, and that she is informed that the father is an unfit person to have charge of the children and used to treat them most brutally. The Court directed testimony to be taken to ascertain the facts.

AN ALLEGED RIOTER IN COURT.

In re Patrick Hogan.—Patrick Hogan, who was arrested as a rioter and who was found with a brick in his hand, was committed by Justice SHANDLEY, in default of $1,000, to keep the peace. He was brought before Mr. Justice CARDOZO on habeas corpus to have him bailed. Judge CARDOZO declined to interfere, and sent him before Justice SHANDLEY.

AN EASY ESCAPE.

In re James McAlear.—James McAlear was committed by Justice COX as a vagrant, on a complaint by the Clerk of the Court that he had broken into the Court-house. He was brought up on habeas corpus, and on the ground that he was convicted of the wrong crime, and that the record of conviction was not filed, was discharged.

FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—JULY 19.

FIRST BOARD.

$1,000 U. S. 6s, '81, C..115⅛	200 L. S. & M. S. R.....108⅛
10,000 U. S. 5-20 C. '67.113⅛	600 do...bet. call.108⅛
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, old.. 72	800 do.......108⅛
5,000 Tenn. St. 6s, new.. 72	700 Union Pac. R...... 28
2,000 Va. St. 6s, old... 66⅛	200 Panama R........ 50⅛
1,000 Ga. St. 7s...... 94	50 do...bet. call. 50⅛
5,000 Ga. St. 7s, G. bds 94⅛	100 Clev. & Pitts. R...120⅛
20,000 N. C. 6s, old bds. 45	400 Chi. & N. W. R.... 68⅛
13,000 Mo. St. 6s....... 99⅛	100 do.......b60. 68⅛
46,000 do......... 99⅛	500 do...bet. call. 68⅛
1,000 Mo. 6s. H. & St. J. I 97	900 do.......b3. 68⅛
2,000 Ohio 6s, '81.....103	100 do........ 68⅛
1,000 Erie 4th M...... 89	100 do........ 68⅛
5,000 N. Y. C. 6s, '87.. 92	50 Chi. & N. W. Pf. b. c 88⅛
7,000 U. P. R. 1st M.. 88⅛	100 do........ 88⅛
2,000 Union P. L. G.. 82⅛	100 N. J. Cen. R.....106
1,000 Union P. 10s, In. 83⅛	500 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 79
3,000 H. & St. J. 8s, c. b.103⅛	100 Del. L. & W. R....109
4,000 Gal. & Chi. 1st..103	22 do.........109⅛
8,000 Mil. & St. P. 1st 92	100 Ohio & Miss. R.... 44⅛
20 Merchants' Bank.110	100 do.......b3. 44⅛
33 Butch. & Drov. Bk.145	600 do........ 44⅛
40 Ocean Bank...... 94	100 do...bet. call. 44⅛
100 Spring M. Coal... 74	100 do.......b3. 44⅛
100 Quicksilver Pref... 20⅛	1000 do........ 44⅛
100 do.......... 20	45 Morris & Essex R. 93
300 West. U. Tel. b. c. 57⅛	100 H. & St. J. Pf.... 84⅛
400 Con. C. of Md. b. c. 42	400 C., C. & I. C. R..... 19
200 Wells-Fargo Ex... 50⅛	16 Alb. & Sus. R...... 93
10,000 N. Y. C. & H. C. 91⅛	6 Chi. Bur. & Q. R.152
100 Erie Railway. b. c. 28⅛	10 Reading..bet. call.112⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '62.113⅝	200 L. S. & M. So......108⅛
100,000 U. S. 5-20 C., '67.113⅛	100 do...bet. call.108⅛
500 do....small.113	400 do........108
15,000 U. S. 5-20 R., '67.........s.112⅞	100 do........107⅞
	200 do.......s3.108
1,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 C.113⅛	700 Cleve. & Pitts.......120
21,000 do..........113	50 Illinois Central...133⅛
9,000 U. S. 5s, 10-40 R.112⅞	100 Chi. & N. W...... 68
10,000 U. S. 6s, Cur...113⅛	300 do...bet. call. 68⅛
3,000 Tenn. St. 6s. old. 72⅛	200 Chi. & N. W. Pf... 88⅛
3,000 S. C. St. 6s, new, Jan. & July. 59	300 do...bet. call. 88⅛
	100 C., C., Cin. & Ind.. 87⅛
4,000 Cen. Pac. G. B. 98⅛	200 New-Jersey Cen...106⅛
300 Cons. Coal of Md... 42	200 Chi. & Rock I......107
200 West. Un. Tel..... 57⅛	300 do...bet. call.107
100 Mariposa Mining.. 4⅛	200 Mil. & St. Paul Pf. 79
100 Mariposa Pf...... 6⅛	200 Del., Lack. & W....109⅛
30 Pacific Mail...... 43⅛	12 do.........109⅛
400 Erie............ 29	100 Chicago & Alton..120⅛
300 do...bet. call. 28⅞	100 Bos., H. & E..b. c. 2⅛
200 Reading..........b3.111⅛	200 Ohio & M..b. c., b3. 44⅛

WEDNESDAY, July 19—P. M.

The early prices of the Public Funds were a fraction lower than those of yesterday, in sympathy with the quotation of Gold, which opened at 112½@112⅝, against 112⅝@112¾ yesterday morning. The 1867s sold in small amounts at 113 at the early session of the Government Board, but were weak at the price. Later they improved in tone and in price, and about $600,000 altogether were placed during the afternoon at 113⅛. The new 1865s were pretty freely dealt in at 112⅞, and moderate amounts of Ten-forties changed hands at 113⅛@113.

This being the day for the Treasury purchases of Bonds, tenders were made of $1,278,900 of the various issues of Five-twenties, at prices ranging from 112.35 to close upon 113, exclusive of the accrued interest. During the time these proposals were under consideration, Gold was made, to sell at 112½ alternately with 112⅝, but the Treasury Office declined to believe in the substantial nature of the quotation, and threw out all the bonds offered above 112⅜. This reduced the accepted amounts to $385,600; the highest being at 112.37, and the lowest at 112.35, and the interest accruing. The afternoon has justified the Treasury calculation, for Gold has been offered at 112 7-16 continually since the awards were made known. However, the parties who arranged the sales of Gold at 112½, though they failed to sell their Bonds to the Treasury at that price, have no reason to complain; for the open market was stronger this afternoon, and the European prices remain firm, with a slight advance in 1865s and 1867s. Gold opened at 112½@112⅝, remained quiet at that quotation until the little demonstration above described, and stands 112⅝ bid, and offered half way between that and 112¾, at the close of business.

The Foreign Exchanges were rather firmer in tone, as the supply of Bills drawn against Bonds was less noticeable this morning. We quote prime Bankers' Sterling still 110⅝ for sixty-day bills, and 110⅞ for short date, less the usual deduction to brokers. Other bills of the first-class houses were done at 110⅜ for short sight.

In the general Stock Market the day was free from sensational rumors, but the bears hammered away at the weak spots discovered yesterday. Union Pacific has suffered the most today, pretty lively transactions having been followed by a decline to 26½, a fall of 1¼ ₱ cent. for the day. The North-westerns were vigorously fought over through the day: the Common opened at 68@68¼, sold as low as 67½, and wound up at the opening quotation. The Preferred Stock opened at 89¼, fell to 88½, and has rallied to 88⅝. The St. Paul stocks have not moved in concert, the Common ranging 57⅞@58⅛@58, while the Preferred has declined from 79⅛ to 78¾. Lake Shore has not wandered more than a small fraction from 108 from beginning to end of the day; Rock Island has declined from 107 to 106¾@⅞, and the New-York Central securities and Reading show, perhaps, a quarter per cent. decline. Ohio and Mississippi advanced briskly from 43⅜ at the opening to 44⅜, but settled down again to 44. The net result of an irregular, skirmishing market, is that most of the speculative stocks stand, at 5½ P. M., just where they did at 10 A. M., while Rock Island and Union Pacific have fallen as above indicated, and Ohios gain half a point. The Pacific Mortgages are steady on Centrals, and weaker on the Union issues. Money ruled at 3 ₱ cent. as the standard; in exceptional cases 4 ₱ cent. was paid.

After the late Boards the following quotations were made as compared with Tuesday night:

CLOSING QUOTATIONS—JULY 19.

	Tuesday.	Wednesday.
United States 10-40s	113⅛	113
United States 5-20s of 1862	114⅜	114⅜
United States 5-20s of 1867	113⅛	113
American Gold	112⅝	112⅝
Bills on London, 60 days	110⅝	110⅝
N. Y. Central and Hudson	96⅛	96⅛
N. Y. C. and H. Debt Ctfs	91⅛	91⅛
Reading Railroad	111⅛	111⅛
Chicago and Rock Island	107⅛	106¾
North-west Common	68⅛	68⅛
North-west Preferred	89⅛	88⅝
Pacific Mail	43⅛	43⅛
St. Paul Preferred	79⅛	78¾
St. Paul Common	58⅛	58
Lake Shore	108⅛	107⅞
Ohio and Mississippi	43⅜	44
Toledo and Wabash	59	58⅛
Western Telegraph	58	57⅛
Erie	29	28⅛
Union Pacific	27¾	26½
Central Pacific Bonds	98⅛	98⅛
Union Pacific Bonds	88⅛	88⅛
Consolidation Coal	41½	42

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, July 19.

Gold receipts	$578,491 14
Gold payments	205,987 62
Gold balance	59,512,868 30
Currency receipts	265,453 81
Currency payments	396,897 40
Currency balance	4,962,787 20
Customs	561,000 00

The following bids were made for the various Public Funds of the United States:

6 ₱ cent., reg. '81.......115⅛	5-20 coup., '67.......112⅞
6 ₱ cent., coup. '81.......115⅛	5-20 coup., '68.......112⅞
5-20 coup., '62.......114⅛	10-40 reg.......112⅛
5-20 coup., '64.......113⅛	10-40 coup.......113
5-20 coup., '65.......113⅛	6s currency.......113⅛
5-20 coup., n. i., '65.......112⅛	

And the following for the State Bonds:

Tenn. 6s, old....... 72	Ark. 6s, Funded....... 53
Tenn. 6s, new bonds.. 72	Ohio 6s, '75.......101
Virginia 6s, old....... 66	Ohio 6s, '81.......103
Virginia 6s, new bds.. 72⅛	Ohio 6s, '86.......103
Va. 6s, reg., old....... 55	Ill. Canal bonds, '70...110
Va. 6s, reg., '66....... 72⅛	Ill. War Loan.......100
Va. 6s, Consol. bds.... 70	Ind. 6s, War Loan.......100
Va. 6s, Deferred bds.. 25	Ind. 5s.......100
Georgia 7s, new bds.. 94	Mich. 6s, '73....... 99
Georgia 7s, Gold bds.. 94⅛	Mich. 6s, '78....... 99
Nor. Car. 6s, old....... 44	Mich. 6s, '83....... 99
N. C. 6s, Special Tax. 20	N. Y. Reg. B'ty Loan.108
S. C. 6s, Jan. & July.. 58⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '72.106⅛
Missouri 6s....... 99⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '73.106⅛
Mo. 6s, H. & St. Jo. is. 97	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '74.106⅛
La. 6s, Levee bonds.... 71	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '75.106⅛
La. 7s, Penitentiary.. 70⅛	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '77.107
California 7s.......111	N. Y. 6s, Canal L., '78.107
Connecticut 6s.......100⅛	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '74.101
Rhode Island 6s.......100	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '75.101
Alabama 8s....... 98	N. Y. 5s, Canal L., '76.101

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83....... 93	Tol. & Wab. 2d....... 91⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, '87....... 91	Tol. & Wab. Eq. Bds. 82
N. Y. Cen. 6s, R. Est. 89	Gt. West. 1st, '88.... 94⅛
N. Y. Cen. 6s, Subsc'n. 89	Gt. West. 2d, '93.... 84⅛
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76.......104⅛	Quin. & Tol. 1st, '90.... 86
N. Y. Cen. 7s, Conv., '76.100	Ill. & So. Iowa 1st.... 87
Erie 1st ext.......101⅛	Gal. & Chi. Ext.......103
Erie 1st ind....... 92⅛	Gal. & Chi. 2d.......103
Erie 7s, 2d ind., '79.... 97⅛	Chi., R. I. & Pac.......100⅛
Erie 7s, 3d ind., '83.... 95	Morris & Essex 2d.......100
Erie 7s, 4th ind., '80.... 89	Clev. & Tol. S. F.......101
Erie 7s, 5th ind., '88.... 84⅛	N. J. Cen. new bds.......103
Buff., N. Y. & E. 1st, '77. 93	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 1st. 104
Long Dock Bds....... 95	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 2d. 100⅛
Hud. R. 7s, 2d S. F., '85.103⅛	Pitts., Ft. W. & Chi. 3d. 99
Hud. R. 7s, 3d, '75.......100	P., F. W. & C. & Pe. eq. bs. 100
Harlem 1st 7s.......102⅛	Clev. & Pitts. C. S. F.... 98
Harlem C. M. & S. F. 6s. 93⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 2d.......100
Alb. & Susq. 2d Bds.... 95⅛	Clev. & Pitts. 3d....... 97
Mich. Cen. 1st 8s, '82..121	Chi. & Alt. S. F.......101
Chi., Bur. & Q. 8 ₱ c. 1st. 110⅛	Chi. & Alt. 1st.......102
Mich. So. 7 ₱ c. 2d....... 97	Chi. & Alt. Inc.......100
M. S. & N. I. S. F. 7 ₱ c. 101⅛	Ohio & Miss. 1st....... 95
Pac. R. 7s, guar. by Mo. 99	Ohio & Miss. Cons....... 92
Cen. Pac. Bds....... 98⅛	Dub. & Sioux C. 1st.... 93
U. Pac. 1st Bds....... 88⅛	St. Louis & I. M. 1st.. 94⅛
U. Pac. L. G. 7s....... 82⅛	Mil. & St. Paul 1st 8s. 108
U. Pac. Inc. 10s....... 83	Mil. & St. Paul 1st.... 92
Ill. Cen. 7 ₱ c., '75.......106	Mil. & St. P. I. & M. div. 89⅛
Alt. & T. H. 2d Pf....... 86	Mil. & St. Paul 2d....... 88
Chi. & N. W. S. F.......101	Mar. & Cin. 1st....... 95⅛
Chi. & N. W. Int. Bds. 93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 1st.. 87⅛
Chi. & N. W. Cons. Bds. 93	Col., Chi. & Ind. 2d.... 69
Chi. & N. W. Ext. Bds. 88	Tol., Peo. & W., E. D. 88⅛
Chi. & N. W. 1st....... 99⅛	Tol., Peo. & W., W. D. 89
Han. & St. Jo. Conv..103⅛	Tol., Peo. & W. 2d.... 77
Del., Lack. & W. 2d.. 97	N. Y. & N. H. 6s.......100
Tol. & Wab. 1st Ext.. 97	Bost., H. & E. Guar.... 22
Tol. & W. 1st St. L. div. 89⅛	Cedar F. & Minn. 1st.. 84

And the following for the City Bank Stocks and Miscellaneous Shares:

New-York.......135	Import's & Traders'.175
Manhattan.......155	Park.......156
Merchants'.......117	M'f'rs' & Merchants'.101
Mechanics'.......135	Second National.......180
Union.......130	Fourth National.......112
America.......145	Ninth National.......115
City.......225	Gold Exchange....... 78
Phenix.......106	B'k'rs' & Brok's' Ass. 90
Butchers' & Drovers'.145	Del. & Hud. Canal.......118⅛
Gallatin National.......121	Pennsylvania Coal.......223
Merchants' Exchange.100	Maryland Coal....... 30
Leather M'f'rs'.......180	American Coal....... 50
State of New-York.......110	Spring Mountain Coal. 73
Commerce.......117⅛	Canton Co., Balt....... 78
Ocean....... 94	Consol. Coal of Md.... 41
Mercantile.......130	West. U. Telegraph.. 57⅛
Am'n Exchange.......115	Quicksilver Mining.... 12
B'k of the Republic.......116	Quicksilver Min. Pf.. 20
B'k of N. America.......104	Mariposa Mining....... 4
Metropolitan.......131	Mariposa Mining Pf.. 6
People's.......145	Adams Express....... 81
Nassau.......108	Wells-Fargo Express. 50⅛
Corn Exchange.......130	Wells-Far. Exp. Scrip. 2⅛
St. Nicholas.......125	Am'n M. U. Express. 52⅛
Marine.......165	United States Exp.... 54
Commonwealth.......100	Pacific Mail....... 43⅜

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—JULY 19.

Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.

	Bid.	Asked.
City 6s, old	100⅛	100⅛
City 6s, new	100⅛	101
Camden and Amboy	127⅛	128
Pennsylvania Central	61	61⅛
Reading	111⅛	111⅛
Lehigh Valley	60⅛	60⅛
Catawissa Preferred	47⅛	48
Philadelphia and Erie	28⅛	28⅛
Northern Central	40⅛	40⅛
Lehigh Navigation	38⅛	38⅛
Lehigh Gold Loan	91	91⅛

The Niagara Fire Insurance Company announce a Dividend of *Three and one-half ₱ cent.* on the Capital Stock, payable on demand.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

HARVEY FISK. A. S. HATCH.

☞ OFFICE OF FISK & HATCH,

BANKERS AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

No. 5 NASSAU-ST., NEW-YORK, July 10, 1871.

THE FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS OF THE CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COMPANY offer peculiar inducements to judicious investors.

1. The Road is under experienced, conservative and honorable management. The Company is one of the strongest and most reliable and trustworthy corporations in the country, with a well-established credit and possessing property and franchises of great value.

2. There is ample security for the entire mortgage, already existing in completed Road, Equipments and work done.

3. The regular and prompt payment of interest and the security of the principal are beyond question.

4. It is an old and successful Road, with 227 miles now in profitable operation, and 100 miles additional nearly completed, extending itself in response to the demands of commerce, AS A GREAT EAST AND WEST TRUNK LINE FROM THE ATLANTIC TO THE OHIO, and for the accommodation of the immense mineral resources along its line.

5. The traffic necessary to render its extension profitable does not depend on a slow future development, *but an enormous and profitable trade is already waiting for and inviting it.*

6. The Loan is sufficient in amount to become widely known, popular and marketable, while it will be but a slight tax upon the great earning capabilities of the Road.

The exchange of Five-Twenties for these Bonds may be made with entire safety, and will now yield a profit of over 20 per cent.

Price until further notice, 90 and accrued interest from May 1. The Bonds are in denominations of

$1,000, $500, $100.

Interest payable May 1 and Nov. 1.

FISK & HATCH.

☞ RONDOUT AND OSWEGO SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS.

Coupons payable in gold, January and July, for sale at 90, CURRENCY, and accrued interest, by EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

☞ NASHVILLE AND DECATUR RAILROAD COMPANY First Mortgage Seven per Cent. Sinking Fund Bonds, principal and interest GUARANTEED BY THE LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY. For sale at 87½ and accrued interest by THE GALLATIN NATIONAL BANK, No. 36 Wall-st.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

JAY COOKE & Co. are now selling, and recommend as a profitable and safe investment for all classes, the First Mortgage 7.30 Gold Bonds of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company. They have thirty years to run, bear Seven and Three-tenths per Cent. gold interest, (more than 8 per cent. currency,) and are secured by first and only mortgage on the ENTIRE ROAD AND ITS EQUIPMENTS, and also, as fast as the Road is completed, on 23,000 Acres of Land to every mile of track, or 500 acres for each $1,000 Bond. They are exempt from United States tax; principal and interest are payable in gold. Denominations: Coupons, $100 to $1,000; Registered, $100 to $10,000.

Northern Pacific 7.30s are at all times receivable, at TEN PER CENT. ABOVE PAR, in exchange for the Company's lands, at their lowest cash price.

The proceeds of all sales of lands are required to be devoted to the repurchase and cancellation of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Company. The Land Grant of the Road exceeds Fifty Million Acres in the most fertile portion of the North-west, and the demand for the Company's lands for settlement already exceeds the ability of the Government to complete the surveys. This immense Sinking Fund will undoubtedly cancel the principal of the Company's bonded debt before it falls due.

Holders of United States Five-twenties, who wish to convert them into a first-class railroad security, can do so at a present profit of about 12 per cent., while increasing their income interest nearly one-fourth, by exchanging them for Northern Pacific 7.30s.

All marketable stocks and bonds will be received in exchange at their highest current price. Full information, maps, pamphlets, &c., will be furnished on application to JAY COOKE & Co., New-York, Philadelphia or Washington, and by banks and bankers generally throughout the country.

☞ TANNER & CO.,

BANKERS,

No. 11 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

Buy and Sell, at current market rates, the FIRST MORTGAGE EIGHT (8) PER CENT. GOLD BONDS of the ST. JOSEPH AND DENVER CITY RAILROAD COMPANY.

Interest payable August and February, in New-York, London, or Frankfort-on-the-Main, free of U. S. taxes.

TANNER & CO.,

No. 11 WALL-ST.

☞ LOUISVILLE AND NASHVILLE RAILROAD CONSOLIDATED SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS for sale at ninety-two and one-half and accrued interest, by

JOHN J. CISCO & SON, No. 59 Wall-st.

☞ ELIZABETHTOWN AND PADUCAH RAILROAD OF KENTUCKY Eight Per Cent. First Mortgage Convertible Bonds. In consequence of a recent negotiation of these securities the undersigned have but a limited amount to offer at 90 and accrued interest, at which rate they recommend them to investors as a thoroughly safe security.

HALLGARTEN & CO., No. 28 Broad-st.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

Ashes, pkgs	26	Lead, pigs	499
Bees-wax, pkgs	5	Leather, sides	8,836
Broom-corn, bales	60	Lard, pkgs	549
Cotton, bales	110	Lard, kegs	17
Copper, bbls	155	Cut-meats, pkgs	385
Dried Fruit, pkgs	7	Tallow, pkgs	167
Eggs, bbls	519	Stearine, pkgs	240
Flour, bbls	12,830	Butter, pkgs	1,736
Wheat, bushels	33,820	Cheese, pkgs	6,082
Corn, bushels	50,000	Lard-oil, bbls	125
Oats, bushels	20,950	Spirits Turp., bbls	14
Meal, bags	220	Pea-nuts, bags	72
Malt, bushels	400	Starch, pkgs	1,180
Beans, bbls	179	Tobacco, hhds	584
Hemp, bales	31	Tobacco, bxs. & cs	1,171
Hops, bales	92	Whisky, bbls	864
Hides, No	1,979	Wool, bales	1,753
Hides, bdls	20		

The export clearances since our last, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine-street, have been as follows:

By the ship *Jessore*, for Liverpool—100 bales Cotton 25,063 bushels Wheat, 2,235 bushels Corn, 1,200 Oars, 10,800 Staves, 35 bbls. Jewelers' Ashes, 3,674 bags Lime, 233,667 lbs. Lard, 250 hhds. Syrup.

By the steamer *Minnesota*, for Liverpool—1,467 tcs. Lard, 187 bales Cotton, 32,574 bushels Corn, 16 casks Sperm oil, 4,218 boxes Cheese, 149 boxes Clocks, 36 bbls. Lard-oil, 111 bales Hops, 237 hhds. Tobacco, 71 rolls Leather, 30 pks. Offal, 6 bales Hemp, 255 boxes Bacon, 42 bales Furs, 8 boxes Spokes, 20 boxes Corn-starch, 22 tcs. Beef, 100 boxes Con. Milk, 6 boxes Jet Jewelry.

By the ship *T. Harward*, for London—40,525 bushels Wheat, 6,677 bushels Corn, 441 cases Sewing-machines, 7,498 lbs. Bees-wax, 214 hhds. Tobacco, 20 tcs. Tobacco, 9,000 gallons Lard-oil, 300 bbls. Resin.

By the bark *Aspasia*, for Hayle, Eng.—9,000 bushels Corn, 575 bbls. Flour.

By the bark *Konkordia*, for Southampton—24,005 bushels Wheat.

By the bark *Ober Burgemeister von Winter*, for Cork and orders—32,306 bushels Corn.

By the bark *St. Mary*, for Havre—847,146 lbs. Tallow, 110 hhds. Tobacco, 2,624 pkgs. Palm Leaf, 200 boxes Lobsters, 31,416 gallons Fish-oil, 52 hhds. Bark, 1,249 bushels Wheat, 2,500 Staves.

By the brig *Elvie Allen*, for Marseilles—1,727 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark *M. C. Dyer*, for Genoa—108,000 gallons Refined Petroleum.

ASHES—Have been quite sparingly dealt in at $7 @7 50 for Pots, and at $9@$7 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been very firm, but without activity, the high claims of holders checking business. Sales, 1,272 bags Rio, by the *Laplace*, on private terms. We quote: Java at 18c.@22c.; Maracaibo, 13c.@16½c.; Laguayra, 14c.@15½c.; Rio, 10½c.@13c., in bond; Native Ceylon, 15½c.@17c.; Jamaica, 13c.@15½c.; Singapore, 17c.@18c.; Costa Rica, 13½c.@17c.; Manila, 14c.@16c.; Mexican, 13c.@16c.; Savanilla, 13c.@15½c.; Curaçoa, 13c.@16c.; San Domingo, in bond, 9½c.@10c., gold, ₱ lb.

COTTON—There has been rather more call for early delivery at steady rates; sales, 1,839 bales, including 297 bales to shippers, 599 bales to spinners, 243 bales to speculators, and 700 bales in transit. For forward delivery, there has been less doing, but prices have been quoted up ⅛c.@¼c. ₱ lb., on lighter offerings. Sales, 6,400 bales, basis of Low Middling, including last evening, for July, 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 100 bales at 19 9-16c.; August, 300 bales at 19½c., 400 bales at 19⅝c.; September, 200 bales 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19 7-16c., 1,200 bales at 19⅜c. And today, for July, 200 bales at 19⅝c., 300 bales at 19 9-16c.; August, 400 bales at 19⅜c., 200 bales at 19⅝c.; September, 100 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 13-16c., 900 bales at 19⅜c., 300 bales at 19 11-16c., 100 bales at 19⅜c.; October, 100 bales at 19⅛c., 200 bales at 19c., 200 bales at 19 1-16c., November, 300 bales at 18⅝c., 100 bales at 18⅞c., 100 bales at 18 11-16c. Exchange—1-16c. paid to exchange 100 bales September for 100 bales August. The average quotations of yesterday's forward deliveries, as officially reported upon the bulletin were as follows: July, 19⅝c.; August, 19.61c.; September, 19.44c.; October, 18.83c.; November, 18⅝c.; December, 18⅝c. The receipts at this port today were 110 bales, including 99 bales ₱ rail and 11 bales from Norfolk.

Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York Today.

	Uplands.	Alabama.	N. O.	Texas.
Ordinary	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛
Good Ordinary	17⅛	17⅛	18	18
Low Middling	19⅜	19⅜	20⅛	20⅛
Middling	20⅝	21	21⅛	21⅛
Good Middling	21⅛	21⅞	22⅛	22⅛

The quotations are based on Cotton running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade quoted.

Movements of Cotton at this Port.	Bales.
Receipts thus far this week	5,001
Receipts last week	6,570
Receipts since the preceding week	8,741
Receipts since Sept. 1, 1870	1,058,731
Receipts year ending Sept. 1, 1870	769,243
Receipts preceding year	658,420
Exports since our last	287
Exports since Sept. 1	608,043
Exports for the year ending Sept. 1, 1870	430,242
Exports for the year ending September, 1869	323,307
Estimated stock here	58,500

The Cotton Exchange makes the following statement of the receipts at the ports today and thus far this week with comparisons:

	Wednesday. Bales.	Thus far this week without today. Bales.	Thus far last week inc'ng today. Bales.	Total last week. Bales.	Total this week last year. Bales.
Galveston	191	878	2,209	3,106	301
New-Orleans	748	2,943	5,109	6,683	1,743
Mobile	114	700	595	730	409
Savannah	137	327	851	929	1,798
Charleston	121	584	488	1,312	982
Wilmington	10	119	137	257	....
Norfolk	64	404	678	853	562
Baltimore	21	268	356	405	320
New-York	99	193	1,001	1,009	912
Boston	50	18	52	79	295
Various	....	....	....	C.P.120	....
Total	1,555	6,434	11,456	15,493	7,322
This day last week	3,100		Vs.120	15,493	
This day last year	952	....	Vs....		7,322

Total since Sept. 1, 1870	3,912,364
Same time last year	2,858,680

FLOUR AND MEAL—There has been a very light trade in most kinds of State and Western Flour, since our last, at drooping prices. Holders have been rather more eager to sell, though not willing to make important concessions. Shipping Extras have been in less request on the basis of $5 65@$5 80 for common to good lines, delivered, within which range about 3,000 bbls. have been disposed of. The dealings in trade and family brands have been wholly in a jobbing way within our range. Sales have been reported since our last of 9,400 bbls., all told, including inferior to very choice Superfine State and Western at $4 50@$5 10; very inferior to good Extra State at $5 50@$5 85, chiefly at $5 80 for good; good to fancy at $5 85@$6 50; poor to good shipping Extra Western at $5 40@$5 75; poor to very good shipping brands round-hoop Extra Ohio at $5 50@$5 80 ₱ bbl. We now quote:

No. 2 Flour, ₱ bbl	$3 50@$4 40
Sour Flour	4 35@ 5 35
Superfine State and Western	5 00@ 5 10
Extra State	5 50@ 5 50
Extra City, shipping brands	5 50@ 6 50
Extra Genesee	5 60@ 8 75
Extra Ohio, round-hoop shipping brands	5 60@ 6 50
Extra Ohio, trade and family brands	5 85@ 8 50
Extra Western, shipping brands	5 40@ 5 75
Extra Western, trade and family brands	5 50@ 8 50
Extra St. Louis, ordinary to fancy	6 10@ 9 50

Southern Flour has been slow of sale at declining prices; sales have been reported since our last of 670 bbls. at $5 15@$6 55 for poor to good, and $6 55@$10 25 for good to very choice Extra, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour has been quiet and weak in price, ranging from $4@$5 50 for inferior to choice, ₱ bbl.; sales, 250 bbls. Corn-meal has been in fair supply and demand at $3 40@$3 75 for White and Yellow Western; $3 60@$3 75 for Jersey, and $4 10@$4 15 for Brandywine ₱ bbl.; sales, 670 bbls.

Southern Flour, poor to good Extra	$5 15@$6 55
Southern Flour, good to choice Extra	6 55@10 25
Rye Flour, inferior to very choice	4 10@ 5 70
Corn-meal, poor to choice	3 40@ 4 15
Corn-meal, puncheon	19 25@19 75

GRAIN—The Wheat movement has been on a restricted scale. Prime samples of both Spring and Winter have been held with a fair show of confidence, on rather light offerings, and a moderate inquiry, chiefly from export buyers. The poorer grades of Wheat have been in comparatively liberal supply and slightly depressed in price, with a moderate call noted, mainly for shipment. The increasing firmness in ocean freights has been against the outward movement, and adverse to buoyancy in values. The general market closed tamely, with, in most instances, the advantage in favor of purchasers. The dealings in Spring were mainly in No. 2, within a range of from $1 38@$1 40 for sailing and canal grades, the latter rate for choice, closing with sales at $1 39 for prime, and $1 37@$1 38, chiefly at $1 32, for steamer grades, ₱ bushel. In Red and Amber Western (Winter) Wheat a very moderate trade was reported within a range of from $1 40@$1 50, chiefly on the basis of $1 45 for fair, and $1 50 for prime Amber, in full boat-loads. New Amber Western and Southern Wheat was sold, in lots, at from $1 40@$1 46; and some new Red and White Illinois, mixed, at $1 45 ₱ bushel. White Wheat was dull at about former nominal quotations. Sales have been reported since our last of 152,000 bushels, including White Western, in lots, at $1 43@$1 55; Red and Amber Western at $1 40@$1 50, chiefly at $1 50 for prime old, and $1 45 for fair new and old; No. 1 Spring at $1 41 bid, and $1 43@$1 45 asked; No. 2 Spring, $1 38@$1 40 for ordinary to prime dry, afloat; Soft do., $1 27@$1 38; White Genesee, $1 55@$1 60; Red and Amber State, $1 45@$1 48; New White Southern (nominally) at $1 55@$1 65; New Amber do. at $1 40 @$1 46 ₱ bushel. There has been an active business reported in Corn, but at a further reduction in prices, under increased offerings, partly from store, and to arrive. The export call has been quite brisk, and the home trade inquiry good, at the modified figures. The bulk of the trade was in mixed Western at 69½c.@71½c., chiefly at 70c.@70½c. for dry, closing at 69½c.@70c. for straight samples, afloat, and 69c. for (two or three loads,) do., seller August. White and Yellow Corn was scarce and quiet. The general market closed weak. Sales have been reported since our last of 210,000 bushels, at 65c.@71½c., for inferior to very choice New Mixed Western, chiefly at 70c.@70½c. for dry samples of Canal afloat; 69c. for do., August delivery, and 65c.@69½c. for steamer grades; 74½c.@75½c. for Yellow Western and Southern; 80c.@83c. for White Western; 84c.@85c. for White Southern. Rye has been very quiet at from 85c.@98c. for ordinary to prime New Western, and $1@$1 10 for New State. Barley-malt has been quite dull at from 90c.@$1 35 for inferior to very choice Canada; $1 05@$1 20 for ordinary to fancy State; $1 40@$1 50 for fancy City. Oats have been in less confident demand and quoted a fraction lower, with some urgency on the part of holders of inferior and common stock to realize. Desirable lots of White Oats were scarce and wanted, chiefly for local use, at exceptionally full rates. Sales have been reported since our last of 57,000 bushels at 63c.@72c., as the extremes, for inferior to very choice New Mixed and White Western and Ohio, chiefly on the basis of 64c.@64½c., closing at 64c. for Mixed Western, afloat; 65½c.@67½c. for State; 68c.@72c. for White Western and Ohio, from track, store and delivery, the higher price for very choice Ohio, for City use, ₱ bushel. The export clearances hence since our last have been 25,068 bushels Wheat and 34,809 bushels Corn for Liverpool; 40,525 bushels Wheat and 6,677 bushels Corn for London; 24,005 bushels Wheat for Southampton, 575 bbls. Flour, and 9,000 bushels Corn for Hayle, Eng.; 32,306 bushels Corn for Cork and orders, and 1,249 bushels Wheat for Havre. And from Philadelphia, 22,953 bushels Corn for Falmouth and orders. The stock of Wheat in London, June 30, was 191,521 quarters, and of Corn, 17,047 quarters, against 220,685 quarters Wheat, and 23,665 quarters Corn, same time last year.

HAY—Bale Hay continues in moderate demand at $1 10 for shipping and $1 20@$1 50 for local use, ₱ 100 lbs. Straw has been selling in lots at from 65c.@$1 70 for the range of qualities, Short and Long, ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Continue in fair demand at from 7c.@13c. for the range of the crop of 1870, and 2c.@6c. for older growth, ₱ lb. Receipts, 92 bales; exports, 111 bales.

MOLASSES—The market has been quite dull in all lines, with but little variation in prices. The demand for foreign has been slow, and mainly at rates which holders were unwilling to accept. We quote nominally as follows: Porto Rico at from 36c.@55c. for new; Cuba, 20c.@28c. for old, and 23c.@45c. for new; English Islands, 35c.@48c., and New-Orleans, 40c.@70c., ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Spirits Turpentine has sold to a considerable extent at stronger prices. The business embraces 220 barrels, in yard, at 51c.@51½c.; 75 bbls. on dock, at 50c., and 321 bbls. on private terms. The demand for Resin has been limited, with Strained held at $3 12½ ₱ 280 lbs. Tar has ruled firm, with 50 bbls. Washington sold at $3 50 ₱ bbl. We quote: Spirits Turpentine, 50c.@51½c.; Crude nominal; Resin, $2 95 @$8 ₱ 280 lbs., the latter for extra choice White; Tar $3 40@$4; Pitch, $2 75 ₱ bbl.

PETROLEUM—Crude in bulk has sold slowly, though 14½c. was more freely bid. Holders have refused to sell at less than 14⅝c. Shipping Crude has been inactive at 18⅜c.@18½c. here, and 18c.@18⅛c. at Philadelphia, ₱ gallon.... The receipts of Crude at Philadelphia today were 2,075 bbls.... From the Creek the advices have been of a dull market, on the basis of $4 75@$4 85 for Lower, and $4 50@$4 60 for Upper Road deliveries, various options.... In Refined, a moderate inquiry has prevailed from exporters, with little or no speculative trade. A cargo, 2,600 bbls. Standard White was reported sold at 25½c. Contracts have been offered freely at 25½c. At Philadelphia business has been on a restricted scale. Exporters have been in the market to a moderate extent, the unsatisfactory tone of foreign reports bearing against a free movement. The sales have been 6,000 bbls. Refined for early delivery at 25½c. The receipts at Philadelphia were 4,020 bbls. The export clearances hence have been 1,727 bbls. for Marseilles, and 108,000 gallons for Genoa. And from Philadelphia, 293,365 gallons for Antwerp, 110,204 gallons for Stettin, and 98,818 gallons for Belfast. Refined Oil, in cases, continues inactive at 28c.@29c. ₱ gallon. Naphtha has been in more demand and quoted firmer at 9½c.@10c., in shipping order, and 14c.@14½c. in cases; sales were made of 2,000 bbls. for August delivery at 10c. ₱ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been more active, but at less firm prices. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,050 bbls., in lots, at $14 50@$14 75, chiefly at $14 50 for New Western Mess; $12@$13 for new Prime to extra Prime; $12 75@$13 25 for Prime Mess, ₱ bbl. For forward delivery a fair inquiry prevailed for Western, on the basis of $14 62½, seller August, and $14 75, seller September; sales, 2,000 bbls. Dressed Hogs have been in pretty fair request since our last, at from 6¼c.@7½c. ₱ lb. Cut-meats continue in slack demand at 12½c.@14c. for Hams, 6c.@6½c. for Shoulders, 14c.@15½c. for Smoked and Sugar-cured, 7½c.@7¾c. for Dry-salted Bellies, 8c.@8¼c. for Clear do., ₱ lb.; sales equal to 80 pks. Bacon has been in more demand, at 7¼c. for old Long Clear, 8c.@8⅛c. for old Short Rib, 8⅛c. for Short Clear, 9c.@9¼c. for Fancy Cuts. Lard has been in moderate request, and quoted very firm, on a light offering of stock. Sales have been reported of 550 tcs. and bbls., for prompt delivery, at 9⅜c.@11½c. for No. 1 to choice Steam and Kettle-rendered, chiefly at 11c. for Western Steam; 10⅛c.@10¼c. for new do., and 10c.@10½c. for City. For forward delivery, sales have been reported of 500 tcs. new Western Steam, seller six months from Dec. 1, at 10c ₱ lb. Beef has been quiet, but steady; sales have been reported of 105 bbls., in lots, at $8@$12 50 for Plain Mess, $12 50@$16 50 for Extra, ₱ bbl. Tierce Beef has been very dull at from $19@$23 50 for Prime Mess, and $22@$25 for India Mess, ₱ tierce. Beef Hams continue dull at from $13@$26 for the range of qualities, ₱ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. Butter has been in very moderate demand, including State, fair to prime, quoted at 25c.@32c., and very inferior to fair at 18c.@23c.; Western, fair to prime, at 18c.@25c., and inferior to fair at 10c.@18c., ₱ lb.; the day's receipts were 1,736 pks. Cheese has been in liberal supply and moderate request at from 9c.@11c. for fair to fancy Factory; 9c.@11c. for fair to extra State Farm Dairy; 6c.@10c. for Western; the day's receipts were 6,082 boxes.

SEED—Linseed met with a fair sale; 7,000 bags per *Don Quixote*, brought $2 25 gold.

SUGARS—Raw have been in more confident demand and steadier as to price, on the basis of 9⅜c. for good Refining stock, which has been in most request and offered with least freedom; sales have been reported since our last of 1,324 hhds. at 8⅜c.@9⅜c. for very common to fully fair Refining Cuba, 9⅜c. for good, and 9⅜c. for prime Refining Porto Rico, chiefly the latter grade; 10⅛c. for Grocery do., 9c.@9⅜c. for Martinique, 9⅜c.@10c. for St. Croix, and 11⅛c.@11⅛c. for Demerara; also, 250 hhds. Melado at 7⅜c. ₱ lb. We now quote: Fair to good Refining grades Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; fair to choice Grocery grades, 9⅝c.@10⅛c.; Porto Rico Refining grades range from 8⅜c.@9⅜c., and Grocery from 9⅜c.@10⅛c. No. 12 Clayed Box Sugar has been quoted at 10⅛c. ₱ lb. Refined Sugars have been in rather better demand at 10⅛c.@13⅛c. as the extremes.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow has been in good request at full rates. Sales have been reported of 175,000 lbs. Tallow at 8⅛c.@9⅛c. for very common to prime, chiefly at 9⅛c.; also, 41,000 lbs. Stearine at 10⅛c.@13⅛c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Has been in demand and firm, with sales reported of 200 bbls., mainly at 94½c. for iron-bound pks., ₱ gallon. Receipts, 864 bbls.

FREIGHTS—There has been a good inquiry for Grain room, both on berth and charter, with more firmness in rates. Outside of the Grain movement business has been very slow. The offerings of Provisions, Tobacco and Cotton have been on a restricted scale. The demand for Petroleum vessels has been unusually limited, with the bids, in most instances, much below the views of ship-owners. Vessels for general cargo have attracted less attention. For Liverpool the reported engagements since our last have been 140 bales Cotton, in lots, at previous figures; 7,500 bushels Corn, by sail, at 6¼d., to fill up; 39,000 bushels Grain, by steam, at 8¼d. for Corn, and 9d. for Wheat, ₱ bushel; 250 tcs. Lard, by sail, at 20s.@22s. 6d.; 150 boxes Bacon, by steam, at 27s. 6d.@30s.; 2,500 boxes Cheese, by do., at 35s.; 75 hhds. Tallow, by sail, at 20s. ₱ ton; 120 hhds. Tobacco, by sail, on private terms. For London, 38,000 bushels Grain, by sail, at 7¼d. for Corn, and 7¾d. for Wheat; 27,000 bushels Corn, by do., at 7d. ₱ bushel; also British ship, of 1,365 tons register, and another of 840 tons register, placed on the berth for general cargo. For Penarth Roads and orders, an Italian bark, of 456 tons register, with about 3,000 quarters Grain, at 5s. 9d. ₱ quarter. For Glasgow, by steam, 2,500 bbls. Flour at 2s. ₱ bbl.; 31,000 bushels Grain at 8¼d. ₱ standard bushel; 50 boxes Bacon at 30s.; 200 pks. Butter at 30s.; 400 boxes Cheese at 40s., ₱ ton. For the United Kingdom, an Italian bark of 416 tons register, with about 2,800 quarters Grain, from Philadelphia, on private terms. For Cork and orders, a British barkentine of 293 tons register, with about 1,800 quarters Grain at 6s. 6d. per quarter. For Havre, a Danish bark, of 335 tons register, with about 2,000 quarters Wheat at 6s. 6d. ₱ quarter. For Lisbon, a British bark, with about 21,000 bushels Wheat, and an American brig, with about 16,000 bushels Wheat, at equal to 19c., gold, ₱ bushel, shippers' bags, with some Staves, to complete cargoes, on private terms.

NEW-YORK CATTLE MARKET.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

No quotations in Beeves. There has, however, been a slight advance in Milch Cows, 12 head were sold yesterday at Forty-eighth-street Sheep Yards at prices ranging from $45@$85 ₱ head. Sheep and Lambs are steady; Sheep range from 5⅛c.@6c. ₱ lb.; Lambs are brisk from 9⅛c.@10c. ₱ lb. Veals rather hang on sale, as the quality is very poor; prices range from 4c.@8⅛c. ₱ lb. Hogs today at Fortieth-street Hog Market were entirely consigned to slaughterers, yet the following prices were known to have been realized: Heavy Hogs, 5⅛c.@5⅜c. ₱ lb., best quality on hand, 5⅜c. ₱ lb.

SALES TODAY—FORTY-EIGHTH-STREET SHEEP MARKET.

J. KIRBY sold 36 Veals, weight 7,470 lbs., at 4c. ₱ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,535 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 3 Veals, weight 435 lbs., at 8⅛c. ₱ lb. HUME & ELLIOTT sold 31 Sheep, weight 4,520 lbs., at 6c. ₱ lb.; 21 Sheep, weight 2,170 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 56 Sheep, weight 5,555 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 33 Sheep, weight 2,610 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 92 Sheep, weight 7,460 lbs., at 5⅛c. ₱ lb.; 15 Veals, weight 2,585 lbs., at 8c. ₱ lb.; 72 Lambs, weight 4,480 lbs., at 9c. ₱ lb.; 165 Lambs, weight 10,355 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 40 Lambs, weight, 2,330 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 36 Lambs, weight 2,310 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 96 Lambs, weight 4,865 lbs., at 9⅛c. ₱ lb.; 28 Lambs, weight, 1,780 lbs., at 10c. ₱ lb.

RECEIPTS.

Gross arrivals at Weehawken Yards for week ending July 17, 1871: 1,979 head of horned Cattle, 1,727 Sheep, 6 Cows, 70 Veals, 32 Horses.

Gross arrivals at Fortieth-street Hog Yards for week ending July 19, 1871: 11,373 Hogs, 5,351 Sheep, 152 Veals; weekly report of sales effected at above yards for week ending July 19, 1871, by JUDD & BUCKINGHAM, 3,310 Sheep, range of prices from 4⅛c.@6⅛c.; 1,032 Lambs, range of prices 9c.@10⅛c. ₱ lb.; 120 Veals, from $7@$8 ₱ head.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

BUFFALO, N. Y., July 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 325 cars against 406 last week; holders still firm, but buyers are holding off; an advance is claimed of ¼c. ₱ lb. over last week's rates, but taking the quality of the stock put on the market, it can hardly be conceded. The greater part of the receipts go eastward in first hands. The sales were as follows: 269 Indiana Steers, 1,208 to 1,302 lbs., $5 37½@$6 00; 133 Ohio, 1,097 to 1,332 lbs., $5@$5 95; 217 Illinois, 1,027 to 1,546 lbs., $5 15@$6 50; 84 Texan, mixed, 857 to 968 lbs., $3 37½@$3 75. SHEEP—Market well supplied, with a slow demand; sales 2,539 Canada Lambs, 50@65 lbs., $6 70@$7 50; 68 Canada Sheep, 129@131 lbs., $4 50@$4 75; 157 Michigan, averaging 87 lbs., $4 45. HOGS unchanged, with no sales. RECEIPTS—Flour, 8,200 bbls. Wheat, 53,000 bushels; Corn, 21,500 bushels; Oats, 17,500 bushels. SHIPMENTS by Canal—Wheat, 46,000 bushels; Corn, 143,600 bushels. By rail—Corn, 24,000 bushels. FREIGHTS quiet and firm, at 11c. on Wheat, 10c. on Corn, to New-York. FLOUR heavy and lower. WHEAT entirely nominal and neglected. CORN dull and lower; sales 22,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 59c.@59½c.; 5,000 bushels, in lots, at 59½c.@60c. OATS scarce and dull; 3,500 bushels Western at 60c. RYE and BARLEY neglected. SEEDS nominally $4 for Timothy. PORK dull at $15. LARD dull at 10¼c.@10½c. HIGHWINES nominally 93c.

OSWEGO, N. Y., July 19.—FLOUR unchanged, with a good demand; sales, 2,300 bbls. at $7 for No. 1 Spring, $7 50 for Amber Winter, $8 for White Winter, $8 50 for Double Extra. WHEAT dull; sales, 1,500 bushels No. 1 Red Winter at $1 42, 1,500 bushels Extra White Michigan at $1 50; the first cargo of new Wheat—Amber Illinois—arrived this morning. CORN—Offered 63½c.; sales, 700 bushels at 65½c. OATS—None in the market. BARLEY, RYE and PEAS quiet. CORN-MEAL—$1 50 for bolted, $1 40 for unbolted, ₱ cwt. MILL-FEED unchanged; Shorts, $22; Shipstuffs, $25@$26; Middlings, $28@$30, ₱ ton. HIGHWINES, 92½c. Canal FREIGHTS—Flour 30c. Wheat 7½c., Corn 7c., to New-York; Lumber $3 to the Hudson, $3 75 to New-York. Railroad FREIGHTS—Flour to Boston 53c., to New-York 40c., to Albany 35c. RECEIPTS by Lake—3,100 bushels Wheat, 30,500 bushels Corn, 2,067,000 feet Lumber. SHIPMENTS by Canal—37,000 bushels Wheat, 23,200 bushels Corn, 1,618,000 feet Lumber. The amount of Grain on the Canal from Buffalo and Oswego for tide-water yesterday, noon, as near as can be estimated, was as follows: 592,000 bushels Wheat, 2,384,000 bushels Corn, 142,000 bushels Oats, 9,630 bushels Rye.

CHICAGO, July 19.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. WHEAT opened weak, but closed firmer; No. 2 Spring, $1 15, cash; $1 14, seller July; in the afternoon, steady, $1 14¼, seller July; $1 07¼@$1 07⅜, seller August. CORN weak; declined ¾c.; sales of No. 2 Mixed, 49½c.@50¼c., cash; 49c.@50¼c., seller July; 48¼c.@50c., seller August; in the afternoon, steady at 49½c.@49¾c., seller July; 48½c.@48¾c., seller August. OATS dull and weaker; No. 2, 46c.@46¼c., cash; 41c.@42c., seller July. RYE active and easier; No. 2, 57½c. BARLEY easier and quiet; No. 2 Spring, 70c.@74c., seller August and September. HIGHWINES steady, 91c. PORK active; declined 25c.; sales at $14 25 cash or seller July. Live HOGS active, $4 20@$5 20. FREIGHTS steady and unchanged. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 40,000 bushels Wheat, 189,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 10,000 bushels Rye, 1,000 bushels Barley, and 5,000 Hogs. SHIPMENTS—2,000 bbls. Flour, 22,000 bushels Wheat, 241,000 bushels Corn, 10,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 3,000 Hogs.

CINCINNATI, July 19.—COTTON steady with a moderate demand; Middling, 20¼c.@20½c. FLOUR dull and lower; old unchanged; new Family, $5@$6 25; old, $6 50@$6 75. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; new No. 1 Winter Red, $1 23. CORN dull and drooping at 54c.@55c. RYE dull and lower; sales new at 73c.@77c. OATS dull and drooping; Mixed, 50c.@54c. BARLEY quiet and unchanged; Fall, 80c.@90c. PORK dull, holders unwilling to make concessions; small sales at $14 50; purchases of magnitude cannot be made at the quotations. LARD dull and drooping; 10⅛c. asked, 10c. offered. BULK MEATS dull and nominal; nothing done. BACON in fair demand, but at lower rates; sales, Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib, 8¼c.; Clear Sides, 8¾c.; sales, Clear Sides at 8¾c., seller September. HOGS—Demand good at full prices; sales at $4 25@$4 60. CATTLE dull and unchanged at $2@$5 25. TOBACCO in fair demand and market firm; sales, 205 hhds. WHISKY—Demand active and prices advanced; sales at 92c.

ST. LOUIS, July 19.—COTTON nominal at 19¼c. FLOUR in fair demand and market firm; Superfine Winter, $4 15@$4 25; Extra Winter, $4 70@$4 75; Double Extra Winter, $5@$5 50. WHEAT closed better; No. 2 Red Winter, in elevator, $1 27. CORN lower; bulk Mixed, on track, 46c.; do., delivered, 49c.@50c.; sacked, 57c.@58c. OATS lower; new Mixed bulk, on track, 40c.@41½c.; sacked, 44c.@45c. BARLEY dull; No. 2 Spring, 87½c. RYE firmer at 55c.@58c. TOBACCO steady. HEMP and BAGGING unchanged. WHISKY higher at 93c. PORK dull at $15. Dry-salted MEATS lower; sales of 600,000 loose Clear Rib Sides, to arrive from Milwaukee, at 7⅛c. BACON closed lower; Shoulders, 7c.@7¼c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.@8⅞c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c. LARD quiet; 10½c. for Keg. Live HOGS firmer at $3 75@$4 37½. CATTLE quiet at $2@$5 25. RECEIPTS—42,000 bbls. Flour, 36,000 bushels Wheat, 39,000 bushels Corn, and 31,000 bushels Oats.

PHILADELPHIA, July 19.—COTTON in limited demand; Middling Uplands, 20¾c.; do. Orleans, 21¼c. Quercitron BARK steady; No. 1 at $32. FLOUR dull and market favors buyers; Superfine, $5; Extras, $5 25@$5 50; Extra Family, $6 50@$7 25 for Spring Wheat, $6 for State, $6 75@$7 50 for Indiana and Ohio. WHEAT dull and quotations barely maintained; Red, $1 45@$1 49 for Old, $1 38@$1 45 for New. RYE—New commands 90c. CORN less active; Yellow, 71c.; Mixed Western, 69c.@70c. OATS steady; Mixed, 64c.; White, 65c.@66c. COFFEE—Stock scarce; Rio, 14½c.@15½c.; Java, 19c.@20½c., gold. SUGAR very quiet, but firm; fair Refining Cuba, 9⅛c.@9⅜c.; good and prime, 9⅜c.@9⅝c. MOLASSES unchanged; Cuba, Clayed, 35c.@40c.; Muscovado, 38c.@41c. Mess PORK dull at $15 50. LARD dull at 10¼c.@10½c. PETROLEUM steady; Crude, 18⅛c. Refined, 25⅛c. WHISKY sells at 94½c.; now held at 95c.

TOLEDO, Ohio, July 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and declined 3c.@4c.; No. 2 White Wabash, $1 28; Amber Michigan, $1 21; No. 1 Amber Illinois, $1 24@$1 25; No. 2 do., $1 21@$1 21½; No. 1 Red, $1 44; No. 2 do., $1 20; No. 3 do., $1 10; rejected Red, $1 02½. CORN dull and unchanged; high Mixed, 56c.; low Mixed, 55½c.; Yellow, 57½c.; White, 64c. OATS quiet and unchanged; No. 1, 60c.; No. 2, 55½c.; Michigan, 57½c. FREIGHTS dull and unchanged; Wheat to Buffalo, 3c.; to Oswego, 5½c.@6c. RECEIPTS—3,000 bbls. Flour, 30,000 bushels Wheat, 11,000 bushels Corn, and 1,000 bushels Oats. SHIPMENTS—1,000 bbls. Flour, 9,000 bushels Wheat, 16,000 bushels Corn and 1,000 bushels Oats.

ALBANY, N. Y., July 19.—WHEAT active under local milling demand; Old Amber State, $1 45@$1 50; White Michigan, $1 45@$1 60; White State, including Diehl, $1 60@$1 70. RYE dull and nominal. CORN—Receipts limited; the market is steady, and there is a fair trade demand; Western Mixed, 72c.@72½c.; the market closed tame, there being large prospective receipts. BARLEY-MALT quiet and stock light; two-rowed Country-made from two-rowed Barley, $1 15@$1 20, and six-rowed at $1 20@$1 25; City-made two-rowed State, $1 20@$1 25; six-rowed do., $1 30@$1 40, and Canada West, $1 40@$1 50. OATS steady; State, 69c.; Chicago, 65c.@67c.; Choice Western, 67½c.@69c.

LOUISVILLE, July 19.—TOBACCO firm; sales, 218 hhds.; common to good Lugs, $5 75@$7; common to medium Leaf, $7@$9; good to fine, $9@$12. COTTON a shade firmer; Middling, 20¼c. FLOUR dull and weak; Family Extra, $6 25. WHEAT firm and in demand at $1 37@$1 40 for choice Red and White. CORN in demand, 72c. OATS quiet, 63c. RYE, 85c.@90c. BARLEY, 80c. PROVISIONS quiet and weak. Mess PORK, $15. BACON—Shoulders, 6¾c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8⅜c.; Clear Sides, 9c. HAMS—Sugar-cured, 15c.; Plain, 14c., all packed. LARD, 10c.@11c. WHISKY firmer, 92c.

CLEVELAND, July 19.—FLOUR dull and unchanged. WHEAT dull and a shade lower; No. 1 Red Winter, $1 23; No. 2 do., $1 21; Neglected, $1 05; 1,000 bushels No. 1 Red Winter, $1 23, seller September. CORN quiet at 61c.@62c. OATS steady, with moderate demand at 57c. Crude PETROLEUM steady at $5 50; Refined active and a shade firmer at 23c. for round lots, and 24c. for car-lots.

MILWAUKEE, July 19.—FLOUR dull; prices nominal. OATS in fair demand, but at lower rates; No. 2, 48c. CORN quiet and weak; No. 2 Mixed, 50c. RYE dull; prices nominal; No. 1, 59c. BARLEY dull; prices nominal. FREIGHTS—Wheat to Buffalo, 5c.; to Oswego, 8½c. RECEIPTS—4,000 bbls. Flour and 32,000 bushels Wheat. SHIPMENTS—6,000 bbls. Flour and 91,000 bushels Wheat.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., July 19.—COTTON firmer at 19½c.; receipts, 166 bales; shipments, 420 bales. FLOUR quiet and unchanged. CORN dull; prices nominal at 71c.@72c. OATS, 61c.@62c. LARD dull and unchanged. PORK dull, and prices have declined; $15 50@$16. BACON dull and unchanged; Shoulders, 7¼c.@7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 8¾c.; Clear Sides, 9¼c.

NEW-ORLEANS, July 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 20c.@20¼c.; net receipts, 748 bales; gross, 1,074 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 1,676 bales; to Amsterdam, 1,294 bales; coastwise, 1,147 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 54,278 bales.

DETROIT, July 19.—WHEAT dull and drooping; Amber Michigan, $1 22; Extra, $1 30 asked, $1 28 bid. CORN dull, and prices have declined; No. 1 Mixed, 60c. OATS, 58c. bid, 60c. asked.

CHARLESTON, July 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¾c.; net receipts, 121 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 80 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 4,227 bales.

SAVANNAH, July 19.—COTTON inactive; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 137 bales; exports, coastwise, 72 bales; sales, 10 bales; stock, 5,292 bales.

MOBILE, July 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 19¼c.@19½c.; net receipts, 114 bales; sales, 25 bales; stock, 9,689 bales.

BOSTON, July 19.—COTTON dull; Middling, 21¼c. net receipts, 50 bales; gross, 5,910 bales; sales, 300 bales; stock, 5,000 bales.

GALVESTON, July 19.—COTTON dull; good Ordinary, 16c.; net receipts, 191 bales; exports, coastwise, 29 bales; sales, 100 bales; stock, 15,684 bales.

NORFOLK, July 19.—COTTON quiet; Low Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 64 bales; exports, coastwise, 110 bales; stock, 659 bales.

WILMINGTON, July 19.—COTTON quiet; Middling, 19¼c.; net receipts, 10 bales; stock, 1,005 bales.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, July 19—11½ A. M.—Consols opened at 93⅛ for money, and 93⅛@93⅜ for the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

4:30 P. M.—Consols, 93⅛@93⅜ for both money and the account.

5 P. M.—Consols closed at 93⅛ for both money and the account. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1862, 92⅛; 1865, old, 92⅛; 1867, 91⅛; 10-40s, 91⅛.

PARIS, July 18.—Rentes closed at 56f. 15c.

LIVERPOOL, July 19—10½ A. M.—COTTON—The market opened quiet; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day are estimated at 10,000 bales.

1½ P. M.—COTTON—The market is quiet. The sales of the day are now estimated at 12,000 bales, including 3,000 for export and speculation. BREADSTUFFS—Wheat, 11s. 5d. ₱ cental for California White, and 10s. 3d.@10s. 4d. for No. 2 Red Western Spring. CORN, 30s. 9d. ₱ quarter. PROVISIONS—Beef, 90s. ₱ tierce of 304 lbs. for Extra Prime Mess. LARD, 50s. 3d. ₱ cwt.

5 P. M.—COTTON—The market closed steady; Middling Uplands, 8¾d.; Middling Orleans, 9⅛d. The sales of the day have been 12,000 bales, including 3,000 bales for export and speculation. PROVISIONS—Bacon, 31s. ₱ cwt. for Cumberland Cut.

Evening.—BACON, 35s. 6d. ₱ cwt. for Short Rib Middles.

The New York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, JULY 20, 1871.

Amusements This Evening.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.
Broadway, corner 13th-st.
ELFIE; OR, THE PLUM-TREE INN. Leading characters by Messrs. Charles Wheatleigh, Stoddart, Fisher, Miss Effie Germon and Miss Lizzie Price.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.
24th-st., near 5th-av.
AN ANGEL, and THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN. Leading characters by Messrs. Lewis, Davidge, Harkins, Miss Fanny Davenport and Miss Clara Morris.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
Broadway, near Houston-st.
SCHNEIDER. Leading characters by Messrs. J. Allen, Forsberg, and Miss Fannie Beane.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
Broadway, near Bleecker-st.
ACROSS THE CONTINENT. Leading character by Oliver D. Byron.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.
Broadway, corner 30th-st.
DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE. Afternoon and evening. Large collection of curiosities on exhibition.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.
Broadway, near Washington-place.
SWISS BELL-RINGERS.

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The above have been the fixed advertising rates of the New-York Times for the past eight years, and will not be changed, although our circulation has largely increased during that time.

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Advertisers in the Times are requested to bring in their notices at as early an hour in the day as possible. If received after 9 o'clock, it will be impossible to classify them under their proper heads.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

EUROPE.

The French Assembly has abrogated the decrees of Sept. 6 and 19, imposing an import duty of 3 francs and 60 centimes on each bale of cotton. The Finance Minister will probably abandon his scheme of duties on raw materials. The Italian debate in the Assembly is fixed for Saturday. Archbishop Dupanloup, of Orleans, is expected to speak. The inhabitants of Metz petition for the pardon of Gen. Rossel. The Parisian Press have put forward a partial list of candidates for the municipal elections, which appears to be satisfactory to the public. M. Rouher announces himself to be a candidate for the first vacancy in the National Assembly. The Marquis of Lorne has bought the estate of the Duc de Persigny, at Champrond, in France. ....The Spanish Cortes is discussing the question of trial by jury for offenses against the Press laws....Another Ministerial crisis is reported in Portugal. The Count de Thomar has been called upon to form a new Cabinet....The Austrian delegations have adopted the Budget....An express-train ran into a freight-train, yesterday, on the North Midland Railway, in England, killing two persons outright and wounding thirty, some of whom will die. Prince Frederick William of Germany is on his way back to England, after a hurried visit to Ems. He will be the guest of the royal family at Osborne. The London *Standard* says that Mr. Gladstone will abolish the system of purchases of army commissions by royal warrant. Several members of the Royal Family of England have visited the Emperor Napoleon. The small-pox is decreasing in London. The Princess Helena, of England, is suffering from an affection of the lungs. The Upper Chamber of the Parliament of the Netherlands has, by a vote of 16 to 15, postponed indefinitely the further consideration of the treaty for the cession of Guinea to England.

GENERAL.

The number of Assistant Assessors of Internal Revenue in the Tennessee District has been reduced one-third since May.

The steamer *Owyhee* was sunk recently on the Upper Columbia River, but no lives were lost.

A rumor that the Central and California Pacific Railroad had been sold to the Pennsylvania Central created a great excitement in Sacramento yesterday.

On Tuesday a fierce storm was experienced in Memphis, which prostrated telegraph poles, uprooted trees, and caused great damage to crops. A train on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad fell through a washed out trestle. The engineer was killed and twelve or fifteen passengers wounded.

A clerk of William Tillinghast & Co., of Albany, Joseph Hogaboom, was sent yesterday to deposit $400, but, instead, kept the money and drew $400 more. On being discovered he told Mr. Tillinghast the money was in his vest pocket, and at the same time tried to shoot himself in the heart. The ball glanced on a pocket-book, but Hogaboom swung himself by the hoisting-chain out of a loft window and fell to the ground head foremost. He will probably die.

The steamer *Joseph Barber* was burned on the lake near St. Joseph, Mich., on Tuesday night, and the passengers and crew were in imminent danger of perishing. Many jumped into the water after throwing overboard some object to float them. By the timely arrival of two steamers, attracted by the flames, all were rescued with the exception of two, who are still missing, a deck-hand and the watchman.

Judge Gilmore, of Hamilton, Ohio, has granted a change of venue in the cases of Dan McGlynn and James McGeehan, indicted for the murder of Meyers, to Preble County, and of Ichabod Shaley to Montgomery. Jack Sawyer remains in Butler.

The Manzanilla correspondent of the Havana *Diario* says two expeditions from Venezuela had landed in Cuba. It appears that three sailed from Venezuela under Quesada, in the steamers *Virginia*, *Bolivar*, and another whose name is not known. A telegram from St. Thomas says the *Virginia* returned to the Island of Trinidad, having been unable to effect a landing in Cuba. A Spanish man-of-war at Porto Cabello would probably follow her to Trinidad. Gen. Palanca announces that in a fight on the 12th inst. one hundred insurgents and nine Spaniards were killed, and ten Spaniards wounded.

Hall and His Friends.

We now proceed to fulfill our promise to bring home to the Tammany Ring, and more particularly to Connolly and Mayor Hall, a clear case of *swindling*. That is the proper word to describe the transaction, and is indeed the only word, and therefore we have no hesitation in using it. If Mayor Hall and Controllor Connolly object to being branded as thieves and swindlers, as we once more brand them now, they can sue us for libel, and we will prove our charges in a Court of law. What is more, we will prove our charge by means of Controller Connolly's *own books*. It will not do for Hall to try and sneak out by saying that he is "used to newspaper attack." We do not attack him now on political grounds, or in wild language—but we call him a thief because we can prove him to be one.

The hired advocates of the Tammany gang have tried to shelter themselves behind this plea: "You denounce Hall and his colleagues as rogues, but what *proof* have you to offer?" In reply to this we have given many proofs of various kinds, and have undertaken to supply more if Controller Connolly's books were laid open to inspection. Messrs. W. B. Astor, Moses Taylor, and Marshall O. Roberts were called in to whitewash Connolly, and they issued a report certifying that the City accounts were "all right." Now, however, we have obtained true copies of a large portion of these accounts, without Connolly's consent, and all that we ask of the public is to judge fairly between us and the men whom we arraign as thieves. We also ask the public to look well into the figures we place before them today, and into those which we shall publish hereafter—and then decide whether Astor, Taylor and Roberts were justified in testifying to the accuracy and good faith of the City accounts.

We hope our readers have not forgotten that on Saturday, the 8th instant, we published an article in which we showed, from the Controller's secret books, that a large number of lofts, stables and rooms are rented for armories to the City by the Ring, and that for ten such lofts rent to the amount of $85,500 is charged to the City, *not one of the lofts being used*; and that for the armories which are actually occupied $190,600 a year is charged by the Ring, whereas a fair valuation makes them worth only $46,600 a year. The great go-between in these transactions is James H. Ingersoll, a partner of Tweed's in the chair business, and of whom we shall have some very startling revelations to make when we come to disclose the secrets about the rogueries committed in connection with the new Court-house.

This morning we enter a little more closely into the armory swindle. On the item of *rent* for the armories about $250,000 is annually embezzled by the Ring. This is no mean sum—but it is a mere "flea-bite" to the amount stolen under pretence of fitting up and keeping in repair the lofts and stables used as armories. It is under the head of furnishing and repairs that most of the great swindles are perpetrated. The system of raising money and keeping the City accounts is so complicated that it requires much study even to understand it—and this is another fact which rendered the imposition practiced upon the public last Fall by W. B. Astor, Moses Taylor, and Marshall O. Roberts so transparent. The article in another column does, however, tend to clear up the mystery, and therefore we hope our readers will give it a very careful perusal. Let this one fact be kept clearly in mind from the first—namely, that all the warrants for the sums specified below, or to be hereafter quoted by us, *are signed by* Connolly and Mayor Hall, who *must* therefore be privy to the roguery which is going on. The warrants are then handed over to Ingersoll, who draws the money, and divides it between Tweed, Sweeny, Hall and Connolly. The two last, as signers of the warrants, are the chief thieves—and now let us see what they steal on armory accounts alone.

It appears, then, that the following sums were paid for keeping ten armories in repair for nine months—namely, to

A. J. Garvey, for plastering	$197,330 24
John H. Keyser, for plumbing	142,329 71
J. H. Ingersoll, for chairs!	170,729 60
G. S. Miller, for carpenter work	434,064 31
Total	$941,453 86

Any one would suppose that G. S. Miller must be the prince of carpenters to have drawn nearly $450,000 for carpenter work in only nine months, and that from one employer. We may have more to say about him another day. No one, of course, is so "green" as to believe that the amounts copied above, straight from the Controller's books, were actually paid to the persons described. A fractional part only fell to their share—the bulk of it being returned (that is stolen) by Hall and Connolly and their colleagues. Thirty-five or forty chairs and three or four tables cost the City **$170,729 60.** Does anybody believe that Sweeny, Hall and Connolly paid that sum for them? The chairs for each armory cost $9,484 97. Does anybody believe that Hall and Connolly really paid that amount to any chair-maker? No; they charged the amount to the City, and divided the money among themselves,—and this, we say, was robbery, and for committing it Hall and his colleagues are thieves. Is that clear enough for them to understand? They cannot say it is loose talk, because the proofs of their dishonesty are plain enough for everybody to understand.

But the figures given above do not represent the whole of the frauds committed by the Ring. In the nine months referred to, Four Millions raised by the sale of Revenue bonds were drawn out of the City Treasury and paid to the agent of the Ring. For the quarter ending March 31, 1871, $2,804,207 05 more was paid out in the same manner to the same parties. In other words, Hall and his confederates are robbing the public in a more audacious manner than ever, while they are redoubling their efforts to keep the proofs of their robberies in their own possession. The warrants used to be sent over from the Controller's office to Mayor Hall, for the signature of the latter. Now, Hall goes to Connolly's office to sign the warrants. The Ring have a bank of their own, so that the state of their accounts shall never be known to outsiders, and every precaution has been taken to cover up their frauds. We have, however, beaten them once, and we expect to do it again—and in the meanwhile we invite them to deny the accuracy of the figures given in our article today if they can. We also invite the Astor-Roberts Committee to tell the public whether the accounts quoted today were among those which they examined and certified to be "all correct!"

The Germans and Centralization.

One of the favorite points which the more independent German-American journals of the Democratic Party make against the Republicans, is their supposed tendency to "centralization." The Democratic Party, they admit, is not altogether to their taste. They never concurred in its position on the slavery question. They do not like its character in municipal matters. They think it is but "indifferent honest." They do not approve of its reactionary tendencies, and they cannot bear the bigoted, priest-ridden modes of thought of its Irish Catholic members. But it believes in State Rights. It opposes centralization. It will especially never favor the application of the Temperance principles of the rural districts to the Metropolis. The Democrats are supposed to believe in the right of each community to govern itself, and of every individual to be left the utmost liberty.

Now, we need not remind these German Democrats that the Liberal Party of Germany at the present time, is much more in harmony in its general views with the Republicans of this country than with the Democrats. Germany has felt that individualization may be carried too far. State rights, before Bismarck, meant the division of Germany into so many petty independent States and Kingdoms that the people had no power. The wars with Austria and France have destroyed States as separate communities, but have made Germany. Union has come first, and liberty follows. The Anti-liberal Party now in the Parliament, is the State Rights Party. The true Liberals and Republicans of the German Empire do not believe that any progress can be made toward freedom until the German people are united as a whole, from the Bavarian Alps to the Baltic.

Our own civil war was a struggle for slavery and the extreme of State rights. Our people, like the German, have come to the conviction that no Republicanism is possible here, until every man, black or white, Northern or Southern, is free to speak and write and vote as he pleases, (subject, of course, to reasonable limits,) anywhere, whether in South Carolina or New-York. To secure this result, the people have to a degree broken down the State laws inconsistent with it. They have reconstructed a Union resting on personal liberty and universal suffrage. They are still determined that the Northern settler in Southern States shall have the same rights that he has at home, and that the emancipated slave shall be protected in the enjoyment of his new liberty. They mean that the Union everywhere shall be at once a symbol and a protection of free speech and equal rights. If the Southern malcontents still persist in murdering strangers and persecuting negroes, they intend that the law of the Republic shall protect those unfortunates.

This is all the terrible "centralization" of the late legislation. This is the spirit of the anti-Kuklux bills. It is simply extending the shield of the Union over the strangers and the poor of the Southern States. Those admirable centres of local legislation and political life—the State Governments—are left intact; but, in case of disorganization resulting from the war, they are supplemented by the Federal Government. We broke down the State organizations when we made war and when we made peace. We swallowed the camel, and need not now fear the gnat. We trampled on the "sacred liberties" of South Carolina when we sent Gen. Sherman over it; we need not now fear violating them in making that State safe and secure for the humblest citizen or stranger in her borders. The one is a legitimate consequence of the other. Indeed, if it should ever happen by ill-fortune, that this City should be reduced to the chaotic condition of South Carolina—when, for instance, the life of an American Protestant was in danger at night, or the rights of a German were in peril before any Court, because Irish Catholics held all the power, and filled all the Judges' seats, and State rights were a cover for oppression and injustice—we should certainly hope that then in New-York, as now in South Carolina, the strong arm of the Republic would be extended to protect the poorest and humblest, whether native or foreign—State rights to the contrary notwithstanding. If this be centralization may we ever have it at least to this extent.

As to the centralization of this State, if our German friends like the present "individual" Government of this City, they are more to be wondered at than admired for their contented spirit. We have now, as a "Democratic" Government, an oligarchy of four men, who give no accounts of their expenses, and roll up City debts *ad libitum*. We have "jobs" like those of the armories; cheating contracts; men paid from the City purse, employed without number, as the pets of politicians; poor adventurers becoming millionaires at the public expense; streets filthy and unhealthy beyond the experience of any other civilized city; a City budget increasing from twenty million dollars to over fifty million dollars; taxes rising; the poor poorer and the politicians richer; population leaving for the adjacent country; riots and rioters encouraged by one portion of the authorities, and in fine, the name of this fair City "a by-word and a hissing" for dishonesty, corruption, rascality and ill-government. Is this a product of State rights or City rights which the German-Americans approve? Is it not more reasonable to do as their brethren at home have done, abandon theory and abstract propositions, and vote with the more honest, respectable, and progressive party—whether centralized or not? The fear of any unreasonable temperance legislation, they well know, is baseless. They have only to unite with the American Republicans in force, to make it impossible.

What France Needs.

The multitude of counselors which France has found in her distress has exhibited a wonderful agreement upon at least one point of French inferiority to Germany. The Germans fought well, because they were educated; the French fought badly, because they were ignorant. A French officer who employed his time at the military schools in any thing resembling serious study, was looked upon as a very eccentric person. A private soldier who knew the top of a map from the bottom would, probably, have been regarded as a *savant* who had mistaken his profession. The educational status of the rank and file of the army represented pretty correctly the condition of the different grades of the people from which they were drawn. Writing before the war with reference to the great English movement in favor of a scheme of national education, a French critic said: "There will shortly remain only Russia, the Pope, and ourselves to sustain in Europe the sacred freedom of ignorance."

Since the war, Thiers, Dumas *fils*, Louis Blanc, Gambetta and a score of others have in various ways illustrated for their countrymen the same vital lesson, that they are too little educated. Perhaps more eloquent than any of these appeals, however, has been the reminder conveyed to the nation in the Prussian treatment of Alsace and Lorraine. For years the inhabitants of the eastern provinces had vainly importuned the central Government to organize a comprehensive scheme of popular instruction, and, if necessary, to make the primary education of youth compulsory. One of the first acts of the Prussian rulers of Alsace has been to do this very thing. Paris now wakes to the consciousness that Strasbourg and Mulhouse are already finding congenial ties to bind them to Germany. If France stands still in educational progress, the lost provinces will, in half a generation, begin to look down upon her from the elevation of superior intelligence, and her fondly-cherished hope of regaining them will have been shattered in the way she least expected.

National vanity works wonders in France, in the cause of wisdom as well as in that of folly. A movement has already begun in the National Assembly to redeem the country from the opprobrium of neglecting one of the most vital duties of the State—the care of preventing ignorance. To this action, the introduction of the Prussian system into Alsace has, doubtless, very decidedly contributed. The proposition which was made in the Assembly on July 7 aims at the creation of a commission of thirty members, for the examination of questions relating to the higher secondary and primary departments of education. So lately as April, 1870, it was found as the result of an inquiry made by the then Minister of Public Instruction that there were in France three hundred thousand children, between the ages of seven and thirteen years, who attended no school, and who, in the language of the report, "remained plunged in the profoundest ignorance." To an Empire which reckoned chiefly upon the votes of the illiterate peasantry, this may not have appeared an anomalous state of things. In a Republic, which appeals to the enlightened exercise of universal suffrage, it is an evil which cannot be too soon removed. "Find me," says a member of the Council of State of Geneva, "in the canton a single citizen who cannot read, and I engage to have compulsory education voted to-morrow." When France shall be able to make a boast even approximating to this, she may not have secured the objects for which she now finds it desirable to become educated, but she will be a far greater and happier nation—more reliant in her own destiny, and more trusted by the world at large. It need hardly be said, that in spite of a well-organized system, we have, equally with France, much to learn in this respect from the little Republic of Switzerland.

Pleasant Reading for Gov. Hoffman.

We hope Gov. Hoffman is a subscriber to the Irish weekly papers printed in this City. If he is not he ought to be, for they represent the class of voters who have twice made him Governor of the State, and on whom he and his party must mainly rely in their Presidential aspirations. At all events he should not fail to peruse the issues of the present week, for they are devoted almost exclusively to himself, and will afford abundant recreation for his leisure hours. We have seven of them lying before us, entitled respectively: *The Irish Citizen, The Irish People, The Irish Democrat, The Irish World, The Freeman's Journal, The Metropolitan Record* and *The New-York Tablet*. Two of them are dressed in mourning for their subscribers and countrymen, who, we are told, were murdered by Gov. Hoffman on the 12th inst. Among the headings of their leading editorials, we find the following: "Hoffman's Holocaust!" "Hoffman's Massacre!" "Our Orange Governor!" "Gov. Hoffman's Bloody Procession!" "Is John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State of New-York, a Murderer?" &c. Although their voices are pitched on different keys, yet they all sing the same tune, and the combined chorus forms a most terrific wail of angry accusation against Gov. Hoffman. In view of the quarrelsome nature of the Irish, and their proneness to fight among themselves, it is a marvel to us how seven of them could agree long enough together to write with so much unanimity on any subject whatever. For the benefit of our readers, who may not have access to these organs of Irish opinion, we copy the following extracts to show how complimentary Gov. Hoffman's constituents can be when they take a notion:

From the Irish People.

The blood curdles at the thought of such atrocity, and if such a thing as justice is to be found in this land of boasted liberty, that justice must now be sought for, to impeach John T. Hoffman, and try him for the wilful murder of those whose deaths were caused by his action at New-York on Wednesday, the 12th July, 1871.

We call upon the friends of the murdered citizens, by every duty which they owe to society and to themselves, to raise this issue at the proper tribunals of the country, and to cite Gov. Hoffman before a jury of his peers to answer to a charge of murder!

Justice demands the trial and conviction of Hoffman and his militia, who have stained the character of this nation by their unpardonable madness.

Hall and Hoffman!—We shall remember those names in future; the one for generous recollection, the other for eternal execration!

From the Irish Citizen.

It is matter of regret that Mr. Hoffman has thus gone over to the Orangemen, because this bloody blunder wipes him out as a public man. Many had even good hope he might be our next President; but that is all over: if his party now were mad enough to put him in nomination, he could never get one Irish Catholic vote, not one.

But Gov. Hoffman is answerable for the whole of it, and—we say it with pain—is guilty of every drop of blood shed that day.

From the Irish World.

Perhaps this Dutchman, Hoffman, felt in that hour the influence of common affinity, and deemed it obligatory on him to stand by his distant relatives—the Anglo-Orange Goths—who are ever true to the "glorious, pious and immortal memory" of William, the Dutch adventurer. And this man dares to vail his diabolical acts under cover of law and order. We charge that he has violated law and broken a special statute in this very instance. Out upon the wretch! Let his name stink forever in the nostrils of all the true and the good! Let the cry of the orphan, whose home he has left disconsolate, blast him! and let the hot tear of the widow, whose heart he has made sore, rot him in his pride of place and imperious despotism!

The greatest mistake made in the whole massacre business seems to be that Mayor Hall did not arrest John T. Hoffman for interfering with the peace of the City.

From the Freeman's Journal.

The "sober second thought" of the people, lately so excited, will consign John T. Hoffman to the obscurity from which he has arisen by luckier manœuverings.

John T. Hoffman, Governor of the State—by the leniency of Tammany Hall—was off bathing his long mustache at Newport, or elsewhere—a *spoiled baby* of Tammany Hall.

These pork and whisky speculators—(produce merchants)—poor devils that no tailor would trust for a coat—*dictated* a rule of law for Gov. John T. Hoffman. Telegrams—costing only twenty-five cents currency—went to him in plenty. Poor Gov. John T. Hoffman was *frightened* at the array of men that had twenty-five cents to send telegrams to him.

We might fill columns with similar extracts, but the foregoing will suffice to indicate the perils that surround an ambitious politician who has to depend on Irish constancy and Irish votes. He will find, as Gov. Hoffman has found, that a Hibernian constituency is the hardest of all task-masters. He must be prepared to ignore all other classes of citizens, to accept the absolute right of the Irish to rule, and to forget, or deny, that any one else has any rights whatever. Nothing short of this will satisfy our modest citizens of the Emerald Isle; and the sooner politicians understand it, and prepare themselves, like Mayor Hall, to "go the whole figure" and dress themselves in a green suit on St. Patrick's Day, the better it will be for them. The only one of the seven Irish organs of this City that recognizes the existence of an American population in this country is the *Tablet*. That journal, while agreeing in general terms with its contemporaries, does indeed remind its readers of the existence of Protestants here, and candidly tells them that "they cannot hope to succeed in a contest with them, for the great majority of American people are Protestants, and will side with the Orangemen, though in the wrong, sooner than with Catholics though in the right." There is one reflection connected with this unanimity of Irish sentiment, as expressed through their organs, which will naturally suggest itself to every mind. The better class of Irish Catholics have all along pretended that they were in favor of the right of Orangemen and all others to equal privileges in parading the streets. The priests advocated this right in their addresses to their congregations on the Sunday preceding the riot, and instructed their people to keep away from the parade and to avoid molesting the Orangemen in any way. And yet, because Gov. Hoffman took them at their word, and maintained that right by the strong arm of the law, they denounce him, one and all, as a murderer. Either the Irish newspapers unanimously misrepresent Irish opinion, or else the priests and educated Catholics were hypocrites in pretending that they were in favor of equal rights and privileges for all.

MINOR TOPICS.

The impudence of the Mayor is boundless—but can even he afford to see himself posted before the public as a common cheat? We shall not only charge him with being that, but *prove* our charge; and Mayor Hall's effrontery will not blind the public to the fact that one of the most serious of all accusations has been brought against him, and that he is unable to disprove it. "What is he going to do about it?" It will clearly never do to trust this time to the forgers whom he generally employs to defend him.

The telegraph sometimes makes strange mistakes. The other day it told us that the jury in the Tichborne case had informed the Judge that they had made up their minds with regard to their verdict, and did not want to hear any more evidence. Upon this, about a dozen editorials were kindly sent to this office, abusing the said jury, and condemning the whole system of trial by jury. For the satisfaction of the writers, and of other persons, we quote from a London paper a report of what really took place—it will be seen that the jury said the very reverse of what was attributed to them:

> The foreman of the jury said: As far as we are concerned, my Lord, we think it is but right and just that the cause should stand adjourned, but in the event of the law referred to becoming the law of the land, I am desirous of expressing the willingness of my fellow-jurymen to try the case under any conditions. They will be ready to try it at any time; at the same time, they cannot but admit the force of the observations which have been made as to the extreme injustice of setting aside a carefully-considered arrangement, one sanctioned by your Lordship, and on which our engagements have been based.
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> The Lord Chief-Justice said that he would caution the jury against allowing their opinions upon the case to be externally influenced, but that after the attention they had paid to the trial, and the manner in which they had discharged their duties, it would be almost an insult to them to say one word to that effect. His Lordship added that whatever they might hear, they were not to suppose that he himself had adopted any particular view of the case.
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> The foreman thereupon ventured to hope that the world would be so charitable to the jury *as not to believe that their verdict was already arrived at, or that their opinions on any part of the case had as yet been formed.*

Everybody should see, and, seeing, retain Nast's great "Riot Cartoons" in the new number of *Harper's Weekly*. The artist has had a great opportunity for showing his peculiar strength, and he has made a splendid use of it. "Something that will not 'blow over,'" is a most appropriate motto for the series of masterly caricatures which illustrate the events of July 11 and 12. It is hard to tell whether to admire most the exquisite and biting humor of the "Unconditional Surrender," the fine conception of "The Uprising of the People," or the masterly power of expression and grouping shown in the central picture, with the ironical motto "Live and Let Live." Nast's "tail piece" delineating the melancholy plight of Tweed's Mayor, (Mare,) albeit housed in a palatial stable, is a drawing which is as funny as it is pungent. As an extremely able companion picture by another hand, the front page cartoon of American Liberty seizing the Irish rowdy by the throat, is worthy of attention.

In September, 1870, the Provisional Government of France imposed a tax of about seventy-five cents on each bale of cotton imported. The Finance Minister, M. Pouyer-Quertier, was desirous of retaining this suicidal kind of duty, but it is now announced that the Assembly have had the good sense to see the folly of taxing raw materials, and have accordingly abrogated it. The chance which Rouen will have of competing in the foreign market with the productions of Manchester, is therefore improved to this extent, a few months' trial having, obviously, demonstrated how ruinous such a device for raising revenue was likely to become.

The editor of a Louisiana paper, being driven rather hard for a sensation, has recently brought the inconveniences of sudden fame upon a poor eccentric old negro, by introducing him to his readers as "a wild man of the woods." When the editor went to visit the old fellow, it seems he found him sleeping in a nude state on a cypress fence-post, and managed to learn from his guise, that the greater part of "old Sam's" life had been spent in working on a plantation during the day, and roaming the woods at night; that he always threw off his clothes immediately on assuming his wild habits, and donned them in the morning before making his appearance in the cotton fields: that he girds a large bunch of black moss about his loins as soon as he returns to the woods; that he smokes, but doesn't drink whisky; that he has a quantity of rags in his hut, and that he sometimes plays upon a banjo that is of his own manufacture. By way of leaving no doubt whatever of the genuineness of his wild man, the editor assures us that "his eyes look dull, as though he was gazing at his grave. What we saw with our own eyes we believe to be true." Send the wild man on, and let us see what we can make of him.

A correspondent makes, in another column, the suggestion that a permanent memorial of their gallant behavior on July 12, in the shape of a banner bearing a suitable inscription, should be publicly subscribed for and presented to the Police force of this City. We recommend the proposal to the attention of our readers.

The frequency of river-side murders is becoming appalling. Day after day we have to note the finding about the piers of New-York or Brooklyn, of dead bodies bearing the marks of violence. A more efficient system of river Police is urgently required to check the lawlessness which at present seems to be almost uncontrolled, around the streets adjoining the water front of the City.

We publish, in another column, a letter worthy of careful perusal, addressed to Senator Scott in his capacity of Chairman of the Southern Affairs Committee, by Gov. Bullock of Georgia. The letter includes a protest against the action of the Congressional Committee in requiring information concerning the needs, requirements or condition of the State, other than can be made known by her own representatives in Congress. It also contains a "semi-official" statement of the exact financial condition of the State. The main points of this are as follows: In 1861 the public debt of the State was $3,638,750; on the accession to office of the present administration, in 1868, it was $6,256,635. During the twenty-two months ending Aug. 10, 1868, during which Gov. Jenkins held office, the total State expenditure was $2,960,509 41. During the twenty-nine months included between Aug. 11, 1868, and Jan. 1, 1869, the expenditures under the present Administration have been $3,758,804 77. Or, as Gov. Bullock puts it, with double the voting population, and double the number of citizens entitled to the care and attention of the State, the expenses of the present administration have been, on an average, five thousand dollars per month less than those of the preceding. From 1868 to 1870 the value of taxable property has increased $35,000,000, making the total value of all property in 1870, $226,119,529, upon which the rate of tax is four-tenths of one per cent. In 1860 the rate was six and a half cents per one hundred dollars. The State has a contingent liability on railroad bonds, indorsed to the amount of $7,545,000—the conditions of which as well as other facts of equal importance, will be found clearly detailed in the letter referred to.

The German-American voters of New-York are slowly awakening to the duties which their character and strength require of them. When thoroughly aroused, they may be expected to make something like a clean sweep of the abuses which they at present do so much to perpetuate. At a meeting of a tolerably influential association of Germans, held yesterday evening, resolutions were adopted condemnatory of the grants of public money to sectarian schools. Let the Germans keep agitating to put an end to this gross misapplication of public funds, and they may shortly find, from the tenacity with which it is defended by our rulers, that nothing short of a complete change of the local Government of this City will ever compel a single useful reform.

An Incident of Outcast Life.

About 9 o'clock yesterday morning, Officer Sweeze, of the Twenty-second Precinct, found, at the corner of Forty-second-street and Eighth-avenue, a helplessly drunken woman, who had in her arms an emaciated infant, while another haggard child only a few months older was prostrated by her side. It was very plain that both children were on the verge of death, from starvation and exposure. Mother and children were taken to the Twenty-second Precinct Station-house, where the latter, having been partially resuscitated by Police Surgeon Raborg, were taken to Bellevue Hospital in an ambulance. The bestial mother was sent before the Magistrate at the Yorkville Police Court, by whom she was committed as a vagrant.

PROOFS OF THEFT.

Figures from Connolly's Books.

How the Public Money is Embezzled by the Tammany Rulers.

Almost a Million Spent in Keeping Ten Armories in Repair.

EXPENSIVE CHAIRS AND TABLES

The Way in Which the Ring Thieves Grow Rich.

In our article on the City armories, in the Times of the 8th inst.—which we hope all our readers have carefully preserved—we merely described the course pursued by the confidential agent of the Ring in renting and disposing of lofts in various parts of the City, without entering on the details of the more stupendous frauds that are being perpetrated under the pretense of keeping them in repair. The amount annually stolen or misapplied in connection with the rental of armories is only about $250,000, while the amount annually stolen or misapplied in connection with the fitting up and repairing of these places reaches several millions. This statement may appear incredible, but a brief explanation will prove its correctness.

The machinery of the Finance Department of the City and County is so complex that many of our most intelligent citizens are utterly ignorant of its practical working. The general impression seems to be that the thirty or thirty-one millions raised under the General Tax Levy, and from rents of markets, docks, &c., cover all the expenditures of the City and County Government. This vast sum, however, represents only about one-third of the amount that annually passes through the hands of the Controller, the larger amount being raised by issuing bonds for every conceivable object and under every conceivable title. Thus we have Accumulated Debt Bonds, Assessment Fund Bonds, Croton Aqueduct Bonds, Croton Reservoir Bonds, Central Park Improvement Fund Stock, City Improvement Stock, Street Improvement Bonds, City Lunatic Asylum Stock, Department of Parks Improvement Bonds, Fire Department Stock, Fire Telegraph Stock, Dock Bonds, New-York Bridge Bonds, Revenue Bonds, Tax Relief Bonds, Riot Damages Indemnity Bonds, Riot Damages Redemption Bonds, Soldiers' Bounty Fund Bonds, Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption Bonds, New Court-house Stock, Repairs to County Offices and Buildings Stock, &c., &c., &c. Now there are two distinct bureaus—one for the City and one for the county—from which bonds and stocks are issued, and in which claims are audited and paid; hence it follows that the stocks or bonds issued from one bureau may be duplicated in the other, or that an unlimited amount can be issued from either City or county bureau without the public having any means of knowing how much has been raised, or what disposition has been made of it when raised.

To enable the Ring to carry out their schemes of plunder with greater facility, the Legislature passed an act last Winter, authorizing the conversion of City and county securities, and *vice versa*, at the pleasure of the Controller, and also authorizing the issue of long bonds for the entire debt of the City and county, thus giving the thieves who control the finances of the City the power to rob the public with impunity so long as they can retain possession of the offices they now hold. It will be noticed that there is a strong family likeness in the titles of the different securities enumerated above. Here, for instance, is "City Improvement Stock" and "Street Improvement Bonds" "Central Park Improvement Fund Stock" and "Department of Parks Improvement Bonds" "New Court-house Stock," and "Repairs to County Offices and Buildings Stock." But this is not to be compared to the ingenuity displayed in selecting titles for accounts. In each bureau there are two separate sets of accounts—one of warrants drawn on account of appropriations, and one of warrants drawn on what is called "special account." The warrants drawn on special account are not paid out of any appropriation, but out of a fund raised by the issue of stocks and bonds. Hence it happens, that there are no less than five different titles under which the subjoined amounts, paid for repairs on armories, can be charged. These titles read as follows: "Armories and Drill-rooms," "County Liabilities," "Adjusted Claims," "County Contingencies," and "New-York County Repairs to Buildings Fund." The usual mode of procedure with certain accounts is to draw a sufficient number of warrants to exhaust the appropriation in a few days, and then to draw on "special account" as occasion requires. In this way nearly the whole of the **$941,453 86** enumerated below was drawn within thirty days—commencing March 12, 1870, but it would be impossible, from a mere cursory examination of the books, to ascertain what amount has been drawn by the same parties and charged to the several accounts named above. The law requires that all bills for work done, or materials furnished, shall be made out in items, as will be seen on reference to the following enactments:

Laws of 1847, section 2, chapter 420: "No account shall be audited by any Board of Town Auditors or Supervisors, or Superintendents of the Poor, for any service or disbursements, unless such account shall be made out in items, and accompanied by an affidavit attached to, and to be filed with such account, made by the person presenting or claiming the same, that the items of such account are correct, and that the disbursements and services charged therein have been in fact made or rendered, or necessary to be made or rendered, at that session of the Board, and stating that no part thereof has been paid or satisfied." Laws of 1857, section 6, chapter 590: "The Finance Department of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, and its officers, shall have the like powers and perform the like duties in regard to the fiscal concerns of said Board, as they possess in regard to the local concerns of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty. All moneys drawn from the Treasury by authority of the Board of Supervisors shall be upon vouchers for the expenditure thereof, EXAMINED AND ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR, AND APPROVED BY THE CONTROLLER; and no such moneys shall be drawn therefrom except on the warrants drawn by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor and Clerk of the Board, and no other warrant shall be necessary for such purpose."

The phraseology of the sections quoted is somewhat obscure; but it is quite obvious that the Legislature that passed these laws intended that there should be some check upon Boards of Supervisors, Controllers, and others charged with the examination and payment of claims against the City. Hence it is provided that each bill shall be made out in items, and accompanied by an affidavit, and that, after being passed by the Board of Supervisors, it shall be "EXAMINED AND ALLOWED BY THE AUDITOR, AND APPROVED BY THE CONTROLLER," before a warrant can be drawn for its payment. Under Controller CONNOLLY's administration of the finances of the City all these provisions are ignored. To submit the Ring bills to the Board of Supervisors would be to place the latter in possession of facts which would only make them more restive and dissatisfied with the inglorious and unprofitable rôle to which the unscrupulous and insatiable Ring has assigned them. In addition to this, there is no occasion for submitting these bills to the Board of Supervisors. The new charter gives the Mayor absolute control of that Board—his single vote being sufficient to override the votes of all the other members. There is no law or ordinance which requires the publication of the proceedings of the Board, and hence the Mayor and the Clerk of the Board are at liberty to pass as many bills as they think proper, while the other members of the Board of Supervisors, and the public, are left in the dark as to the gigantic frauds that are being committed. The bills for repairs on armories, and for work on the new Court-house, are fixed up by INGERSOLL and YOUNG—the latter signing them as the Clerk to the Board of Supervisors. Without any more formality they are handed to the County Auditor, who certifies that he has examined them and found them correct. The warrants are then drawn, signed by the Controller, Mayor, and Clerk of the Board of Supervisors, and then handed over to INGERSOLL, who, like WATSON in the Broadway widening job, acts as the go-between and divides the plunder among the thieves who are entitled to a share.

In many of the bills rendered no attempt is made to show where the work has been done, but in a few instances a rather indefinite statement like the following is made:

The County of New-York,
To A. J. GARVEY, Dr.
Repairs on the armories of the Seventh, Eighth, Twelfth, Fifty-fifth and Eighty-fourth Regiments. $39,835

A check for the above amount was paid to GARVEY on March 12, 1870, but on the same day he received two other checks, one for $19,343 82, and one for $32,250, without even hinting at when the work had been done; and JOHN H. KEYSER, who received two checks on the same date—one for $24,742 45, and one for $35,959 87, and who merely vouchsafed the information that it was for "Plumbing in several National Guard Armories." But here are the figures in detail, let our readers ponder them well and judge for themselves. Above all, let them keep in mind the fact that Messrs. TAYLOR, W. B. ASTOR, and MARSHALL O. ROBERTS certified that the accounts were truly and properly kept.

Warrants drawn in favor of A. J. GARVEY:

For plastering	$39,835 00 19,343 82 32,250 00 35,490 30 39,436 12 30,975 00
Total	$197,330 24

Warrants drawn in favor of KEYSER & Co., (JOHN H. KEYSER:)

For plumbing	$69,231 59 24,742 45 35,959 87 12,395 80
Total	$142,329 71

Warrants drawn in favor of INGERSOLL & WATSON, (J. H. INGERSOLL:)

For chairs	$54,053 33 29,129 99 58,937 60 28,608 68
Total	$170,729 60

Warrants drawn in favor of GEORGE S. MILLER:

For carpenter-work	$29,317 59 46,537 68 77,949 58 48,639 49 38,084 28 49,742 45 38,818 85 45,266 04 22,612 10 25,948 38 8,147 88
Total	$431,064 31

Making a total paid to the Ring for keeping ten armories in repair for nine months NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-ONE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND FIFTY-THREE DOLLARS AND EIGHTY-SIX CENTS, ($941,453 86.)

In saying *ten armories*, we speak advisedly, for, although there are eighteen regiments in the First Division, fully half of them had no repairs done on their armories during the period covered by these different warrants, nor for many months (and in some instances for several years) previous to that date. But assuming that each of the eighteen armories had been thoroughly overhauled, repaired and furnished, will any honest man pretend that the repairs to the plastering of walls and ceilings, and kalsomining the same, should have cost TEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SIXTY-TWO DOLLARS AND SEVENTY-NINE CENTS ($10,962 79) FOR EACH ARMORY? Or that the plumbing, which at most is confined to putting in a few common gas-fixtures and keeping the water-closets in repair, should cost SEVEN THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND SEVEN DOLLARS AND TWENTY CENTS ($7,907 20 11-18) for each armory? Or that the thirty-five to forty chairs that are required for the Board of Officers, and the three or four tables and desks furnished to each armory should cost the taxpayers of this City NINE THOUSAND FOUR HUNDRED AND EIGHTY-FOUR DOLLARS AND NINETY-SEVEN CENTS ($9,484 97 14-18,) for each armory? Or that the carpenter work, which consists of arm-racks and lockers for the men's clothing, and which, when once made, should last for ten years, should cost the City the enormous sum of TWENTY-THREE THOUSAND NINE HUNDRED AND FORTY-EIGHT DOLLARS ($23,948 01 13-18,) for each armory. Yet these amounts were actually paid to the agent of the Ring within nine months—commencing March 12, 1870, and an almost equally large amount has been paid in a similar manner during the month of June of the present year. Nor is this all. During the nine months in which the above $941,453 was paid out in the manner described, NEARLY FOUR MILLIONS, THAT HAD BEEN RAISED BY THE SALE OF REVENUE BONDS, was drawn out of the City Treasury and paid over to the same agent of the Ring. And for the quarter ending March 31, 1871, Two millions Eight hundred and Four thousand Two hundred and seven dollars and five cents ($2,804,207 05,) was paid out in the same manner and to the same parties.

Those who have read the recently-published report of the Controller will have noticed that the report of the City Auditor for the quarter ending March 31, was embodied in the former document, while the report of the County Auditor for the same period was withheld. We have explained, elsewhere in this article, the difference between warrants drawn on account of appropriations and those drawn on "Special account." The various amounts annually appropriated must be accounted for in some way, and while a large proportion of each appropriation may be paid out on fictitious claims, still the entire amount will appear in the Controller's Report. Not so, however, with the vast sums raised by the sale of City and County securities, and paid out on "Special account." It is here that the most outrageous frauds are being constantly committed, while the men who are committing them laugh at and defy the men they are robbing. During the first quarter of the present year persons having claims against the City found it impossible to collect a dollar; the invariable statement being that there was no money until the Tax Levy had passed. The armorers of the several regiments who are paid $2 per day by the County—many of whose claims had been standing for eight or nine months—could not get a dollar. Claims of every description were held in abeyance until the Tax Levy passed, and then until the Board of Apportionment had completed their labors. Yet, notwithstanding the scarcity of funds, the Ring managed to draw out nearly three millions on "Special account," while the amount drawn on account of appropriations (including the salaries of Judges and Court clerks and officers, the salaries of the Commissioners, Deputy Commissioners and clerks of the Tax office, and the salaries of the numerous employes of the Controller's office,) was less than two millions. The following are the figures, copied literally from the books in the office of the Controller: *Amount paid on special account for three months ending March 31, 1871,* **$2,804,207 05.** *Total amount drawn on account of appropriations during the same period,* **$1,807,846 49.**

Here nearly three millions have been paid out at a period when it was supposed that there was no money in the Treasury. This amount was drawn in the same manner that the various amounts for repairs on armories and work on the new Court-house have been drawn; was charged principally to County liabilities, and becomes a part of the permanent debt of the County; for be it distinctly understood that we are speaking only of moneys paid out of the County Bureau, and without any reference to similar frauds that are being committed in the City Bureau. We invite attention to these figures. We ask our readers to ponder them well and to think of the inevitable result if they continue to allow HALL and his confederates to go on plundering at this fearful rate. We invite the attention of Mayor HALL and Controller CONNOLLY to these figures, and call on them to correct them if they are wrong; and, finally, we ask every honest, fair-minded man in the community how long he is willing to continue to acquiesce in these frauds by his silence, or how long he will continue to bow his head and consent to be robbed by the shameless thieves who now control our City?

Notes of Amusements.

"Across the Continent" is acted nightly at Niblo's. The drama was written of at length in these columns but a few weeks ago, when its earliest hearing in this City was enjoyed. Now, as then, the leading part is filled with much earnestness and activity by Mr. OLIVER DOUD BYRON; but the distribution of the other characters is notably strong, and the scenic effects are given especial prominence.... The exceeding warmth of the weather has not lessened, during the past few Monday nights, the attendance at the rehearsals of the New-York Harmonic Society, and clear proof of increased efficiency as well as increased numbers is offered by the work of the chorus. The desire for a young and energetic President, which resulted in the election of Mr. THOMAS J. HALL, forecast creditable achievements in the future, and it is now hardly to be doubted that the series of oratorio recitals planned for the Fall will be fitted to give the oratorio of music an attractiveness commensurate with its high merits, which imperfect expositions have hitherto prevented it from attaining in this country.... To the great dismay of most musicians of culture, and to the chagrin of all moralists, there are everywhere indications that the partiality of mankind for opera bouffe is gaining instead of losing strength. The lyrico-dramatic places of amusement in Paris attract audiences by means of the compositions of HERVE and OFFENBACH. Several of the London theatres do likewise, and advices from St. Petersburg show a not very dissimilar state of affairs. And now, while Mlle. SILLY is bewitching San Francisco audiences with a number of associate artists, comes an assertion that M. AUJAC, who is pleasantly remembered as a capital singer and comedian, will be here in a month, preparatory to a brief local and a protracted peripatetic season.

THE KANAKA PRINCE.

His Visit to the United States—A Type of Bonnie Charlie of England—A Remarkable History—Disinherited by the Late King—His Succession Secured by the Present Monarch.

Among those of royal blood expected shortly to arrive in this country, none perhaps has had such a romantic history as the disinherited Prince WILLIAM or LUNALILO, of the Hawaiian Islands. He is the rightful heir to the throne through the female line, being the son of the sister of King KAMAEHAMA I. and a noted Sandwich Island chieftain, Prince KAIO. The male line of the blood royal having been about to expire in the last King, His Majesty, just previous to his death, set aside the direct succession in favor of an illegitimate son, who ascended the throne under the title of King KAMAEHAMA V., who is now the reigning monarch. The present King is childless, and will probably continue to be so. His health is very much impaired, and it is confidently reported that His Majesty's life cannot be prolonged many years. In the event of King KAMAEHAMA's death, Prince LUNALILO will have obtained the right of which he was so unjustly deprived, as, beyond a doubt, he will at once be proclaimed King of the Hawaiian Islands. The Prince is now about thirty-five years of age, of commanding figure and fine courtly presence. He has dark, straight, black hair, tawny complexion and black piercing eyes, and seen on Broadway he would be very apt to be taken for a gentlemanly-dressed Spaniard. He has been splendidly educated at the college at Honolulu, having had, besides his collegiate professors, the best English preceptors, whose teachings have made him intensely predisposed in favor of England, though unfortunately, on account of his Highness' dissolute habits, he is by no means a favorite among the foreign population—including the English—yet he is ardently loved by his own race. The Prince for a long time has occupied a modest cottage directly opposite the country palace of the King at Waikiki, some few miles from the City of Honolulu. Though he has never been denied the palace, still every effort has been made until lately to discourage his visits and greater exertions to prevent his succession. In fact, he was given the cold shoulder on every occasion when an opportunity offered. This failure to obtain the succession of the throne and his subsequent treatment by the royal family, threw him among a wild, dissolute set of young men, native and foreign, whose fortunes he was only too prone to follow. If there was a mad freak enacted it was ever attributed to Prince LUNALILO, and of the maddest, wildest, most dissipated party of roystering, harum-scarum Kanakas, he was without a doubt beyond them all. At last the King seeing that he would very likely die without issue, began to become interested in the welfare of the discarded Prince, and sought to disengage him from his association with his debauched companions, but to no purpose. Although personally possessed of large landed estates, Prince LUNALILO has ever squandered his entire yearly income among his dissolute associates, until finally the King was obliged to use his authority and place certain restrictions upon His Highness' exchequer. Prince LUNALILO has traveled quite extensively in Europe, and has now proposed to add the United States to the list of his travels. He will leave Honolulu by steamer some time in August or September direct for San Francisco, and after spending a few days in the great city of the Pacific coast, will cross the continent en route for New-York.

WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY.

Dedication of Judd Hall of National Science—Presentation Address by Orange Judd—Dedicatory Address by Prof. Winchelle—Memorial Chapel—The Woman Question.

From Our Special Correspondent.

MIDDLETOWN, Conn., Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

Middletown appears in the glory of its usual Summer beauty, having improved much in twenty years. The only drawback is that the college buildings, so vastly superior to what they were five years ago, having more than doubled in number, and more than quadrupled in beauty and utility, are nearly concealed from view by the growth of the trees, so that from a distance we miss the crowning feature of the view of other days.

JUDD HALL OF NATURAL SCIENCE.

The great event of the week is the presentation and dedication of the Orange Judd Hall of Natural Science, an edifice of which our most wealthy universities might well be proud. Its liberal founder, though the most practical of business men, is a perfect enthusiast in natural science, especially chemistry. He pursued a course at Sheffield Scientific School after his graduation here, and during several years spent in teaching natural science, bore the *soubriquet* of "Potassium" among his students, in allusion to his devotion to his favorite study. His presentation speech this afternoon was a modest, unassuming effort. He advocated some extension of scientific studies in the college curriculum, not to the exclusion, however, of the ancient languages, which he considered necessary to science, in order, first, to furnish the preparatory discipline; and second, to furnish science with an accurate nomenclature, which no living language can do, because every such language is constantly changing the meaning of its terms.

DEDICATORY ORATION.

Prof. ALEXANDER WINCHELLE, of the University of Michigan, delivered the address this evening, condensing a whole course of lectures into one.

He referred with tenderness to the time when Mr. JUDD and himself, members of the Class of 1847, were under the instruction of OLIN, SMITH, LANE and JOHNSTON, who laid the foundation of this grand hall in their teaching and solicitude. The hall he claimed as one of the results or indications of a revolution in higher instruction, in which the Wesleyan University had taken the lead by establishing a scientific course in 1843, and conferring upon its graduates the degree of Bachelor of Science. After a rapid sketch of the numerous and magnificent schools of science, which have since been established, he stated that the result of the revolution must be to displace from their leading position in a course of instruction the ancient languages, especially the Greek; to introduce more largely the modern languages, especially the English, German and French; to multiply special courses which shall succeed or overlap the general course, one of which shall be devoted to classical languages, to the non-classical Indo-European languages, especially the Sanscrit, and to general philology, and more especially to introduce more studies, such as shall guide the student to a more effectual qualification for the duties of modern life. This revolution has been opposed on the ground that scientific studies require a previous discipline in the classics, and should be pursued in a post-graduate course. Tradition has opposed it on the ground that the old system has stood the test of five hundred years, and is, therefore, likely to prove superior to any modern innovation. Classically educated men were not willing to acknowledge that they had devoted years of labor to an object of second or third importance. Faith has always been set in opposition to science. Familiarity with the mythology of Greek and Roman literature tended to facilitate rather than to undermine a faith in the great Christian miracles, while science was suspected of skeptical tendencies; hence the older Church in her bigotry, though from a purity of motive which should exempt her from reproach, has opposed the spread of science in the schools. Business necessities have opposed education of all kinds, especially in America, which is rich in raw material, but poor in surplus earnings. This operates more, it is true, against classical than against scientific culture, yet it hinders all culture that does not make immediate financial returns. The sorry figure that many educated men have made in practical life has not tended to win for education the respect of practical men. The Bachelor of Arts, who knows all about the subjunctive mood, is unable to build a bridge. He can write Greek, but cannot write a negotiable note. Besides, many graduates have not drunk deep from the Piërian spring, or have had full intellectual powers. Colleges cannot produce their best results from such material. The mechanic is not to blame for making a poor fiddle out of a piece of bass-wood. Still the claims of science have asserted themselves in spite of these obstacles, until practical men cannot fail to see in her phenomena a reality, an accessibility, a variety and an immense number of direct practical applications. The two general methods of scientific study, analytic and synthetic, were discussed at length. The speaker argued that scientific studies should take an earlier place in a course of study than they have done hitherto, and much of the labor now spent on them in college should belong to the preparatory course. A college should no more be called on to teach the alphabet of a science than the alphabet of a language. In the pursuit of such studies, we should make haste slowly. The poorest scholars sometimes make the best recitations, and the poorest teachers always give the longest lessons. Scientific instruction is adapted to very tender years. It can be and should be begun before its students are capable of using books. Give me a weed, or a fossil, or a lump of sandstone, or a piece of chalk, and I will tell the boy a tale that will make the boy open his eyes wider than the fable of "Jack and the Bean-stalk." This work should be done in the primary schools. The ends of scientific education are culture and knowledge. It imparts as valuable discipline as the study of the classics. It trains its followers to observe, a power that cannot be overestimated, and in which too many educated men are deficient. It trains them to compare, in which respect its result is analogous to that of classical study. It also trains them to judge, to generalize, to make deductions, and to verify. The second result of scientific study, knowledge, was then considered. Scientific knowledge is modern civilization. It is many-sided, and gives its possessor command of circumstances, however great their variety. Its knowledge is acquaintance with the truth, and all truth is God's truth. It threads the mazes of the geologic past, it projects man's thoughts into the infinite future. Science is itself a revelation. We know nothing of power except as the act of some will, and we know nothing of intelligent activity as an attribute of matter, and owing to the illusory nature of our sensations we are surer of the existence of spirit than we are of the existence of matter. In conclusion, the speaker spoke of the building itself which, he said, offers unsurpassed facilities for the pursuit of natural science.

Next in interest to the address of Prof. WINCHELLE was the oration of Hon. GEO. B. LORING last evening, in which the advantages of classical education to man and society in their different forms and relations were forcibly and eloquently presented.

DEDICATION OF THE MEMORIAL CHAPEL.

The Memorial Chapel was also dedicated today. Short addresses were delivered by several gentlemen. It is now complete with the exception of the spire and the tablet, which is to bear the names of the donors. Mr. GEO. I. SENEY, of Brooklyn, pledges $2,500 to finish the spire, and the same gentleman, together with Messrs. OLIVER HOYT, of Stamford, DANIEL DREW and HENRY J. BAKER, of New-York, ISAAC RICH, of Boston, and some others, have pledged the necessary amount for a long-needed increase in the salaries of Professors.

THE ADMISSION OF WOMEN.

The woman question has been discussed for several years. The general impression among the Alumni, Trustees and friends, is favorable to their admission. The only objection I have heard named, arises from the fact that some of the colleges which have already admitted them are believed to be inferior in their grade of scholarship, which tends, unjustly, perhaps, yet necessarily, to bring the collegiate education of females into disrepute. The current of public opinion, however, is so strong here that it can hardly be resisted long.

The New French Regiment.

A meeting was held at No. 100 Prince-street, last night, of those interested in the formation of a new French regiment, to be known as the Batallion Independant des Gardes Lafayette. The attendance of citizens of French birth was quite large, and considerable enthusiasm was manifested. The idea of a new French regiment originated at the time of the celebration of the German Peace Festival in this City. The old Fifty-fifth Regiment, which was originally composed of Frenchmen, at that time had a large number of Germans in its ranks. Its Colonel ordered it to parade on that occasion, at which the French element in it naturally rebelled. Every Frenchman in the regiment resigned, and when the subject of a new organization was broached, to be composed exclusively of Frenchmen, or those of French parentage, the remnant of the old Garde Lafayette formed the nucleus of the new organization. With the addition of those who joined last night, (some twenty-three,) the new regiment numbers at present nearly 200 men. By the 6th of September next, when the Batallion Independant des Gardes Lafayette will parade in honor of the birthday of the illustrious patriot from whom they take their name, it is confidently expected that their numbers will have increased to 500.

The uniform of the new regiment will be that of the Chasseurs de Vincennes, and will be at once serviceable and picturesque. The band will consist of trumpets and clarionets, and will be under the direction of F. ZAULIG. A promenade concert, to raise funds for the equipment of the band, will be given at Irving Hall, on Aug. 12.

Among the distinguished military gentlemen present last night were H. A. CHALVIN, one of the originators of the regiment; Dr. H. AYME, who served with distinction in the Union Army; M. LAFON, Captain of the First Company, and M. LE HEMBRE, Second Lieutenant.

THE ARMY OF THE JAMES.

Annual Reunion and Dinner at the St. James Hotel.

The second triennial reunion of the Society of the Army of the James was held in this City yesterday, and was attended by a large majority of the officers who served with that corps of the grand army during the war of the rebellion. The public exercises were held in Apollo Hall, at noon, when Brevet Major-Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, United States Volunteers, delivered an address reciting the services of the Army of the James during the rebellion, and concluding as follows:

It is a law of our being that we never fully appreciate a blessing until we are called to endure sacrifices to obtain or preserve it. We knew by tradition something of what our fathers had done to establish the Government which, in stereotyped phrase, we were wont to style the most glorious on the face of the earth; but who among us realized what their labors and sacrifices actually were until we ourselves were called upon to suffer and endure in defense of the institutions which their virtues reared? When the doors of our treasure-houses were thrown wide open for contributions to the common cause, when we ourselves went down into the thick of the battle, and gave our bodies to be broken and our blood to be shed, then we felt that we were indeed the subjects of a Government worth living for, and, if need be, worth dying for. This sentiment of nationality, again, has been greatly enhanced by the community of effort and the community of suffering between the men of the different sections of the land. Nothing so dissipates local prejudices and tends so strongly to develop harmonious feeling as the memory of common dangers. The great victories of the war belong not to any one section; they are the common inheritance of all; and the names of our heroes—the fallen and the living—are the pride of our common country, and must serve forever to strengthen the bonds of our Union. Then, too, the war has infused into the national life an heroic element, in which we had been sadly deficient. A sordid, mercenary spirit had seized upon us. The lust of gain was corroding the nobleness of the national character. Men stood ready to barter principle for pelf. We were giving ourselves up to luxury; were fast lapsing into habits of effeminacy. Some great upheaval was needed to correct the false tendency of society, to change the current of men's thoughts, and to teach them that there is something nobler than the love of money, something better than large possessions, something more precious than life. The civil war came, and with the first clash of arms thousands of common men were transformed into heroes. When the great gulf opened in Rome and the augurs called for the sacrifice of the most valuable thing in the city, in plunged a valiant knight, and the chasm closed above him. So, too, the brave-hearted LUTHER, his great soul all aglow with the fervid heat of that reformation which his own fiery zeal and intense convictions had kindled, when his friends, through fear of danger to his life, would have dissuaded him from obedience to the imperial mandate that summoned him to Worms, resolutely and valiantly replied, "It is necessary that I go; it is not necessary that I should live." This is ever the spirit of true devotion to principle. And it was this spirit that inspired the young and the brave of our own land to deeds of valorous and heroic daring. When we see them crowding forward to death as to a feast, when we see their calm fortitude, their patience under suffering, their forgetfulness of self, their acts of sublime heroism, all in support of a principle, we gain more exalted notions of the dignity of human nature; then it is that we feel the fallacy of the doctrine taught by certain latter-day philosophers, that man has come up by slow gradations from the lowest forms of organized life; then it is we realize as never before the glory of that utterance of inspired writ that man is created a little lower than the angels. But time forbids that I enlarge upon the manifold benefits to the nation arising from the war. Nor is it necessary, for I am sure that there is not a man within the reach of my voice today who would blot from the pages of history all record of the great struggle through which we have passed, with all its brilliant catalogue of heroic virtues and moral triumphs—no one to whose consciousness the starry emblem of our nationality does not speak of a people made stronger and freer and more happy by reason of the great sacrifices so freely made, of the many lives so freely offered up. How signally does our experience illustrate the poet's thought:

> "The sword—a name of dread; yet when
> Upon the freeman's thigh 'tis bound,
> While for his altar and his hearth,
> While for the land that gave him birth
> The war drums roll, the trumpets sound
> How sacred is it then!
> Whene'er the battle-word
> Is liberty; whenever men do stand
> For justice and their native land,
> Then Heaven bless the sword!"

As, then, we enter upon the festivities of the occasion that brings us hither, let us come with grateful recognition of the services rendered by our patriot dead; and it will be pardoned, too, if we indulge a manly pride in the part which it fell to our lot to bear in the great work wrought out by those immortal heroes.

At the conclusion of the address, Mr. JOHN HAY read a poem, and the assemblage broke up to meet again in the evening at the banquet at the St. James Hotel. During the proceedings in the afternoon a telegram was received from Gen. HORACE PORTER, to the effect that neither himself nor the President would be able to attend the meeting of the Army of the James, in consequence of previous engagements. Subsequently the following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President, Major-Gen. Joseph R. Hawley; Vice-Presidents, Major-Gen. Chas. K. Graham, Brig.-Gen. Adelbert Ames and Brig.-Gen. O. L. Mann; Recording Secretary, Brig.-Gen. William E. Kerselburg; Corresponding Secretary, Major John H. Howell; Treasurer, Brig.-Gen. Charles A. Carleton; Chaplain, Rev. W. H. Taylor; Orator, Major-Gen. Thos. O. Osborn.

In the evening the event was celebrated by a grand banquet at the St. James Hotel. Gen. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, the First Vice-President, presided, and among the guests were Chaplain W. H. Taylor, Major-Gen. Israel Vogdes, United States Army; Major-Gen. Charles Devins, Jr.; Major-Gen. Quincy A. Gilmore, United States Army; Major-Gen. Samuel A. Duncan, Col. John Hay, Brig-Gen. Geo. A. Custer, United States Army; Brig.-Gen. Henry A. Davies, Brig.-Gen. George A. Sharpe and others. After the cloth had been removed the regular toasts were delivered as follows: "The President of the United States," by Gen. SHARPE, who spoke in the highest terms of his chief, referring to Gen. GRANT's past services, and to all that he had done as a statesman since he had held the position of President. In response to the toast of "The State of New-York," the following letter was read from Gov. HOFFMAN:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
ALBANY, July 10, 1871.

GENERAL: I have your invitation to attend the reunion of the Society of the Army of the James, on the 19th of July, in the City of New-York. It would have given me great pleasure to meet with you on that occasion, if my other engagements, already formed, permitted me to do so. All that I can do now is to wish you much enjoyment from the mutual greetings of former comrades in arms, and to express my regret that I cannot be present to share in the pleasure of a meeting of so much interest. I am very truly yours,

JOHN T. HOFFMAN.

Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, Chairman of Executive Committee, Society of the Army of the James.

In response to "The City of New-York," a letter was read from Mayor HALL, regretting his inability to be present. Chaplain H. C. TRUMBULL responded to the toast of "The Army of the James" in a pleasant speech, and at its conclusion the following letter was read from Gen. BUTLER:

LOWELL, July 16, 1871.

MY DEAR GENERAL: I find, where it has laid overlooked until this moment, your notification that I was expected to answer to the sentiment of the "Army of the James," at the reunion of that Society, asking me to notify you if I cannot be present. I cannot be present, owing to engagements which seem to be imperative. I am very sorry at not having had your letter brought to my attention before.

With sentiments of regard, I am, yours truly,

BENJ. F. BUTLER.

Gen. CHAS. K. GRAHAM, Head-quarters Army of the James, New-York.

The remaining toasts were responded to as follows:

"The Army of the United States," Gen. Vogdes; "The Navy of the United States," Admiral Smith; "Corps Commanders," Gen. Gilmore; "The Citizen Soldier," Gen. Devins; "The Colored Troops," James Shaw, Jr.; "The Memory of the Honored Dead," E. W. Hinks; "Army Unions," Gen. Henry E. Davies, Jr.; "The Press," Major J. H. Howell; "The Ladies," Major H. C. Lockwood.

THE SLEEPY HOLLOW TRAGEDY.

Buckhout Found Guilty and Sentenced to be Hung.

The third trial of ISAAC VAN WART BUCKHOUT for killing ALFRED RENDALL at Sleepy Hollow, was brought to a close yesterday, by the jury rendering a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree, with a recommendation of the prisoner to mercy.

On Tuesday night the jury in a note addressed to Justice BARNARD, stated that there was then no probability of agreeing upon a verdict. About 9 o'clock yesterday morning Court was opened, when Justice BARNARD stated that he had received a note from the jury-room, asking whether a verdict "guilty of murder in the second degree" would be accepted by the Court, to which inquiry Justice BARNARD replied that such a verdict could not be received; that the jury must either find the prisoner "guilty of murder in the first degree" or acquit him. Thereupon the jury again retired for about an hour, when it was intimated that they had agreed upon a verdict, and the Court-house bell attracted a large crowd of persons, who were anxious to hear the result.

In answer to the usual question of the Clerk as to whether they had agreed upon a verdict, the foreman rose and said that they had "found the prisoner guilty of murder in the first degree, and recommended him to mercy."

The members of the Court then retired for deliberation for a short time. On resuming their seats, District-Attorney DYKMAN moved the Court to pass sentence.

Justice BARNARD asked BUCKHOUT to rise, and then inquired of him if he had anything to say why sentence should not be passed upon him. The prisoner, without evincing the least emotion in any respect, replied, "Nothing," and Justice BARNARD sentenced the prisoner to be hung on Friday, the 1st day of September next. He was then taken back to his cell, and the jury was discharged.

The Bundes Turnfest—The Programme.

The Fest Committee for the Bundes Turnfest of the North American Turner Union, which is to come off at Williamsburg this year, under the auspices of the Williamsburg Turnverein, has just completed its official programme. The festival will commence on Saturday, the 5th of next month, and be continued until Thursday, the 10th. On the first day the reception of the visiting Turner organizations is to take place, which is to be attended by a torchlight procession, in which the Williamsburg vocal organizations will assist. At the Turn Hall Mayor KALBFLEISCH will deliver an address of welcome.

Second day, Sunday—Reception of additional Turner organizations arriving in the morning. In the afternoon a convention of delegates, and in the evening a reception concert at the Turn Hall.

Third Day, Monday—Parade and procession to the festival grounds, Myrtle-avenue Park, where an oration will be delivered during the gymnastic exercises of the Turners, which will be attended by a prize turning of the pupils of the Zoeglings School, composed of boys and girls. In the evening, a theatrical performance, with tableaus, at the Turn Hall.

Fourth Day, Tuesday—Continuation of the festivities at the Park, prize turning by the adult Turners, prize shooting, fencing, vocal performances, &c. In the morning a manœuvre by a military organized body of Turners. In the evening reunion and comic theatricals at the Turn Hall.

Fifth Day, Wednesday—Continuation of the prize turning at the Park, and in the evening a ball and award of prizes at the Turn Hall.

Sixth Day—Close of the festival, and escorting the visitors to the railroad stations on their return home.

Exhibition by Pedestrians and Wrestlers.

The tenth annual reunion of the National Pedestrian Congress, of which WM. E. HARDING is President and ROBERT MCCLURE Vice-President, took place at the Empire Rink, on Third-avenue, yesterday. The performances continued in the afternoon and evening in the presence of a large assemblage, and the programme on the occasion was a varied and interesting one, including several exhibitions of athletic skill and physical superiority. A four-mile walking match was first witnessed, the contestants being A. P. MESSENGER, WM. YOUNG, THOMAS BROWN and PATRICK HUGHES. Twenty-eight circuits of the Rink were made, BROWN coming in ahead. He took a silver cup, the first prize, and YOUNG the second prize, consisting of $10. A wrestling match followed, the entries being HOMER LANE, "MATT" GRACE and PATRICK DOYLE. This proved to all a very exciting spectacle, and the victor, LANE, was greeted with warm applause. The evening entertainment commenced with a four-mile walking-match, in which JAMES SMITH allowed a start to the following-named competitors: JAMES ADAMS, 300 yards; W. YOUNG, 300 yards; THOMAS BROWN, 440 yards, and "Unknown," 440 yards. SMITH beat all the others. A five-mile velocipede-race, best two in three, between J. W. MCCLELLAN and WM. E. HARDING, was watched with a great deal of attention. The former was declared the winner. The entertainment closed with a promenade concert and dance.

The Germans and Sectarian School Appropriations.

The General Committee of the German Association of New-York and its neighborhood, of which Ex-Gov. SALOMON is President, met last night, ALBERT KLAMROTH in the chair, and proceeded to consider a platform of principles. The most important of these were, as set forth in a resolution, to oppose the granting of public moneys to sectarian schools, and a resolution, drawn by Mr. M. ELLENGER, as a substitute for one originally proposed, demanding the restoration of the privilege of electing school officers to the citizens, and pledging themselves to support no legislative officers not in favor of that view. They also resolved to communicate with the American Reform Association, and to seek their co-operation.

Postal Statistics.

The following is the report of the foreign department of the Post-office, showing the number of letters sent and received during the quarter ending June 30, 1871:

	Sent.	Received.
British	881,192	830,622
Bremen and Hamburg	246,574	218,365
North-German Union	283,512	282,981
France direct	5,205	2,520
Belgium	17,279	15,950
Netherlands	31,678	17,412
Switzerland	37,810	33,852
Italian	24,465	31,680
West Indies, &c	124,126	135,613
Total	1,651,841	1,566,995 1,651,841
Grand total sent and received		3,218,836

German Life Insurance.

At the annual meeting of the Life Insurance Company of the Order of Hermann's Sons, of New-York and vicinity, Tuesday, reports were submitted showing that the Company numbers 415 members. The receipts during the year amounted to $5,266, and the disbursements in eleven cases of deaths, inclusive of other expenses, amounted to $3,783 60, leaving a balance in the treasury of $1,482 40. The annual contributions by members are $10 each, and in case of a death of a member $300 are paid to his family, and in case of a death of a member's wife $100 are paid. The following officers for the ensuing year were elected: President, GEORGE DIEHL; Vice-President, JOHN GIERING; Secretary, CONRAD GEIB, and Treasurer, JOHN M. MENNEIS.

The Funeral of Private Prior of the Ninth.

Superintendent KELSO has ordered that an escort of 100 policemen, commanded by Capts. CAMERON, COPELAND and MCDERMOTT, be furnished for the Ninth Regiment today, on the occasion of the funeral of WALTER A. PRIOR, at Calvary Church, Fourth-avenue and Twenty-first-street. The Police escort will also attend the remains to Woodlawn Cemetery.

Wounded Policemen Promoted.

At a meeting of the Board of Police, held yesterday, the following patrolmen, all of whom were injured during the riot, were made roundsmen as a reward for good conduct: EDWARD MURPHY, Twenty-second Precinct; FRED. A. MESCHUTT, Fifteenth Precinct; WILLIAM J. LINDEN, Sixteenth Precinct, and LEON PHILLIPS, Nineteenth Precinct, who was transferred to the Twenty-first Precinct.

Additional Riot Deaths.

PETER MCCAFFREY and OWEN STANTON, who were wounded in the riot, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital. STANTON resided at No. 305½ East Twenty-fourth-street, and MCCAFFREY at No. 41½ Washington-street. Coroner YOUNG gave permits for the burial of the bodies.

An Honest Conductor.

That all car-conductors are not to be classed among thieves, has been repeatedly exemplified in this City. A case in point occurred a few days ago, wherein a conductor on the Third-avenue line manfully resisted the temptation of misappropriating a considerable sum of money which he found on his car. It appears that Mr. THEODORE SCHWARTZ, of No. 113 East Fourteenth-street, accidentally dropped his pocketbook, containing $55, on the seat of car No. 85, on the upward trip, at 4 P. M., of Friday last. He missed it an hour or two afterward, but thinking it useless to seek for it, did not do so until urged by a friend on Tuesday last. He then went to the Superintendent's office, where to his joyful surprise, he found the missing wallet and its contents intact. This honest conductor is familiarly known as "August," but his surname could not be ascertained.

Arrival of the Congress, the Store-Ship of the Polaris.

The sloop-of-war *Congress*, Capt. DAVENPORT, arrived yesterday at the Brooklyn Navy-yard from Boston. She has been detailed to carry the stores for Capt. HALL's North Polar Expedition, and every effort is being made to have her ready for sea by Saturday next; but it is doubtful if she will be able to sail before Monday or Tuesday.

In addition to the provisions now in the store-houses, she will carry about 250 tons of coal for the *Polaris*, and also the necessary lumber for building the Winter houses over her decks. Secretary ROBESON is expected here in a day or two to superintend the final departure of the *Congress*.

The idea has been advanced that Capt. HALL will be compelled to Winter at some one of the Danish ports in Greenland on account of the season being so far advanced, but such opinions have no foundation in fact. Dr. HAYES, in 1860, sailed from Boston on the 10th of July, and did not take his final departure from the Danish ports until the 23d of August, having then sufficient time to reach his Winter quarters in latitude 78° 18' north, a month before the ice began to make in the Fall. This was in a small sailing vessel, and Capt. HALL will doubtless be able to secure a harbor at even a later date, as he has the benefit of steam-power.

The *Congress* will probably meet the *Polaris* at Disco, latitude 71° north, about the 5th of August.

Trial Trip of the Steam-Yacht Day Dream.

The new composite steam-yacht *Day Dream*, built for WM. H. ASPINWALL by THOS. F. ROWLAND, of the Continental Iron Works, went on her engineer's trial trip yesterday. She is provided with a pair of Reynold's vertical direct-acting condensing engines with 14-inch cylinders and 14-inch stroke of piston. Her propellor screw is 7 feet in diameter with 10.6 feet pitch. She has one return tubular boiler with forty square feet of grate surface and 1,200 square feet of heating surface. On her trip yesterday, running against the wind and a half tide, a speed of fourteen miles per hour was attained with a pressure of ninety pounds of steam and one hundred and twenty revolutions per minute. With no wind or tide to contend against, the speed was increased five-eighths of a mile per hour. She turned readily within a space of three times her length, and in fact, the results of all the tests made, were satisfactory to her owner, WM. H. ASPINWALL, his son, Gen. LLOYD ASPINWALL, and Rev. J. A. ASPINWALL, and the engineer critics, GEO. H. REYNOLDS and WARREN E. HILL.

New-Jersey Temperance Alliance.

The semi-annual meeting of the New-Jersey State Temperance Alliance was held at Klotz's Hall, Newark, yesterday. About seventy-five delegates were present. In the absence of Mr. GEO. SHEPARD PAGE, Mr. DEVEREAUX, of Trenton, presided. Mr. J. DUNLAP was appointed Secretary. The first movement was the appointment of a Committee on Resolutions, which it was understood would report resolutions declaring opposition to all political candidates who should refuse to favor a prohibitory Liquor law. The Committee consisted of Rev. Dr. Crane, Rev. Dr. Van Zandt, and Messrs. Williams, of Plainfield, and Van Riper, of Jersey City. After considerable discussion Rev. Dr. CRANE was appointed chairman of the Committee.

In the evening a meeting was held at the hall, which was well attended. Rev. J. HYATT SMITH and Prof. BUTTS made addresses.

Singular Experience at Sea.

Capt. NELSON, of the ship *Don Quixote*, which arrived at this port yesterday, reports:

June 10, at 4:20 A. M., latitude 12° 30' south, longitude 14° 40' west, experienced quite a heavy "sea-quake," causing the ship to tremble violently. The motion appeared from east to west, lasting some seconds; in about fifteen minutes had another shock, not so violent, but lasting longer. The sensation was as though the ship was moving over a rough bottom. The wind at the time was south-east by east, moderate. For some days before we had had the wind very shifty, going from point to point very suddenly, from north-east to south-west and back. All the day following the sea was very much agitated with a heavy roll from west and south-west, seemingly much more than any wind we might have in the locality would cause.

Another Rioter Liberated.

JOHN CURTIN, who lives in Bridge-street, Brooklyn, who was the last of the rioters confined in the cells of the Tombs, was liberated yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, upon his own recognizance, to keep the peace.

Deliberate Murder—Remarkable Coolness of the Murderer.

From the Nevada (Mo.) Times, July 14.

On Wednesday last a man arrived at Balltown, and put up at the Hotel kept by Mr. PENNINGTON. He appeared to be a very quiet man, was riding a splendid horse, and wore a brace of revolvers. He talked very little to any one, but made some casual inquiries about a man by the name of BEDFORD. On Thursday he was absent all day, returned in the evening, and Wednesday he made arrangements to have his horse taken care of two or three days; but in a short time he changed his mind, got his horse, fired off and cleaned up his pistols, and said he would take a ride. While riding along, LAYTON, who did the shooting, was overtaken by one of the citizens of Osage, who was going to MARSH OWENS' house, where they were threshing wheat, and they got into conversation. When they came to OWENS' lane, LAYTON asked the neighbor, "Is this the road we go?" The gentleman answered, "That is according to where you want to go." LAYTON said, "Oh, anywhere, not particular." They rode down the lane to near the house, got off their horses and hitched them to the fence, and got over into the yard where the thresher was at work. Immediately after crossing the fence LAYTON began pulling off the glove of his right hand with his teeth and walking toward the machine, which was still at the time. When within about thirty steps of BEDFORD, BEDFORD saw him, turned and ran. LAYTON drew his pistol and fired, the first shot dropping him. BEDFORD arose and started again, when another shot brought him to the ground; then LAYTON stepped up to him and put another ball through him as he lay on the ground. BEDFORD was shot through the thigh, through the bowels from back to front, and through the chest from back to front, penetrating the lungs. After firing the third shot, and seeing his victim lying helpless before him with the blood running from his mouth, he turned and walked to his horse, mounted, and leisurely cantered out to the mouth of the lane, and then walked his horse until out of sight. LAYTON never spoke a word after crossing the fence, but did his work coolly and deliberately.

An Imposter Arrested.

From the Quincy (Ill.) Herald, July 16.

J. P. CROWLEY O'NEILL, a man with many aliases, was arrested in this city yesterday, for duping the public and obtaining money under false pretences. O'NEILL came to town several days ago, and represented that he was a Catholic priest, engaged in collecting money for churches in different places. He obtained about $15, principally from servant girls connected with the Catholic church. JAMES MCGUIRE learned that the man was an impostor, that he had visited St. Louis, Kansas City, Leavenworth, St. Joseph, Topeka, Fort Scott and other points, under different names, at times stating that he was authorized to collect money for a church in Dunkirk, N. Y., at other times the church was located in Chicago or somewhere else. The fellow was advertised as a fraud, after leaving Topeka, but, it seems, carried on his operations swimmingly until yesterday. At Mr. MCGUIRE'S instance, O'NEILL was arrested by Policeman SMITH, and taken to the station. Upon being searched $65 in money and a certificate of deposit for $117 in the German Savings Bank of St. Joseph were found on his person. The deposit was for six months at six per cent. It was also found from papers in his possession that he had passed at one place as Crowley, at another as O'Neill, again as Brother Boniface and Brother Patrick. When arrested he insisted that he was not an imposter, but stated that he only intended to collect until he got enough money to take him home to Baltimore. He was locked up to await an examination.

Mr. BRENTANO, (No. 33 Union-square,) has received the *Graphic*, which contains a fine portrait of Signor MARIO, the eminent tenor, and a fine drawing of Rotten-row in the season; also, the *Illustrated London News*, with a sketch of the Tichborne trial and a fine colored picture; also, *Punch* and the *Saturday Review*.

Burglary at Warren, Penn.

From the Warren Mail.

The jewelry-store of Mr. OTTO HUBER was entered last Wednesday night, and robbed of five or six thousand dollars worth of goods. One of the safes was blown open, but another, of MARVIN'S, defied all their efforts. This latter was packed full of the most valuable stock.

A grist-mill was entered the same night and another safe opened, but no money found.

Evidently the burglars were old hands at the business and had surveyed the ground.

Hair Dye, Hair Dye, Hair Dye.—The genuine W. A. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE is the best in the world—the only perfect dye—harmless, reliable, instantaneous, black or brown. Sold everywhere, and properly applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st., New-York.

Card.

Attention is called to the official report of the Commissioners who superintended the first drawing of the Grand Diamond Gift Concerts on the 8th inst. The second concert and drawing will take place at Irving Hall, on the 24th inst., at 8 o'clock—$360,000 to be distributed to ticket-holders. Every ticket, whenever purchased, entitled to an equal chance until the final drawing. Highest prize yet drawn only $100. Audience control distribution through their committees. Buy tickets at once. Chances average better than one in nineteen—9,650 Gifts ranging in value from $55 to $60,000. Official report of Commissioners, indorsements of the Press, certificates and catalogue in hands of agents in principal hotels, &c. &c. Tickets $6.

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Bishop Soule's Liniment.—Sold by JOHN F. HENRY, No. 8 College-place, and all druggists.

MARRIED.

SMITH—LEARY.—On Wednesday July 12, 1871, by Rev. Wm. Patterson, JOSEPH MORTIMER SMITH to GUSSIE LEARY, all of this City. No cards.

DIED.

BARTLETT.—At Orange Valley, N. J., July 19, of cholera infantum, NELLIE BARTLETT, youngest daughter of Jonas B. and Cornelia B. Kissam, aged 11 months.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BROWN.—At Broughty Ferry, Dundee, on July 5, MARY BROWN, wife of James Brown, of Bay Ridge, Long Island.

CONDON.—Drowned, on the 18th inst., on the excursion of the Monroe Light Guard Association to Dudley's Grove, JAMES CONDON, 28 years old, about five feet eight inches, sandy mustache, dark hair, gray coat, black pants and vest. Any person finding the body will please notify the association, at No. 53 Market-street, New-York City.

DAILY.—On Tuesday, July 18, JEANNETT AUGUSTA BROWN, widow of the late James Daily, in the 50th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral, on Thursday morning at 10 o'clock, at No. 138 East 93d-st.

☞ Edinburgh papers please copy.

DE LAMATER.—On Wednesday, July 19, MARY LOUISE, infant daughter of Edward R. and Sarah De Lamater, aged 11 months and 10 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral from the residence of the family, 132d-st. and St. Nicholas-av., Friday, July 21, at 1 P. M.

EDGAR.—At Westfield, N. J., the 19th inst., aged 23, HANFORD S., son of Rev. E. B. Edgar.

Funeral on Friday, the 21st, at 2 P. M., in the Presbyterian Church. Train leaves foot of Liberty-st. for Westfield at 12½, and returns at 4:40.

HAYNES.—On Wednesday, July 19, IDA WARREN HAYNES, daughter of Edward F. and Julia C. Haynes, aged 19 years and 9 months.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from No. 572 Broome-st., Thursday, July 20, at 3 o'clock.

LORILLARD.—At White Plains, July 19, EMMA CECILIA, daughter of Biase and Emma Cecilia Lorillard, in the 22d year of her age.

The funeral will take place from Grace Church, White Plains, Friday, at 9½ A. M.

MAILLER.—On Monday, 17th inst., after a severe illness, WILLIAM M. MAILLER, in the 67th year of his age.

Funeral will take place Thursday, 20th inst., at 2½ P. M., at his late residence, No. 338 East 125th-st.

PRYOR.—The funeral of WALTER R. PRYOR, of Company A, Ninth Regiment, N. G. S. of N. Y., will take place this morning at 11 o'clock, from Calvary P. E. Church, corner of 4th-av. and 21st-st. Remains will be taken to Woodlawn for interment.

ROOSEVELT—CORNELIUS V. S. ROOSEVELT, at Oyster Bay, on the morning of July 17, in his 78th year.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 849 Broadway, on Thursday, July 20, at 11 A. M.

WESTLAKE.—On Wednesday, the 18th inst., FRANKIE FARGIS WESTLAKE, youngest son of Isaac and Mary F. Westlake, aged 1 year 6 months and 3 days.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Friday, at 1 P. M., from the residence of his parents, No. 181 East 71st-st.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SURF HOTEL,
FIRE ISLAND BEACH—1871.

Is now opened for guests. Charles Williams, who for seven years, has had charge of the culinary department "Parker House," Boston, and late "Westminster Hotel," New-York City, will assume control of the cuisine of this hotel for the coming season.

Through tickets to hotel. Trains leave Roosevelt-st., New-York, 8 o'clock A. M., and 3½ P. M.

D. S. S. SAMMIS, Proprietor.

POST-OFFICE NOTICE.

The Mails for Europe, during the week ending Saturday, July 22, 1871, will close at this office on Tuesday at 11½ A. M., on Wednesday at 12 M., on Thursday at 11½ A. M., and on Saturday at 6½ A. M.

P. H. JONES, Postmaster.

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NOW READY,

THE JOURNAL OF PSYCHOLOGICAL MEDICINE, FOR JULY, 1871. WM. A. HAMMOND, M. D., Editor. Contains an article on the "Sphere, Rights and Obligations of Medical Experts," by Dr. J. J. O'DEA; Clinical Lectures by the Editor, and other valuable contributions.

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POLITICAL.

THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION of the Seventeenth District will hold an adjourned meeting FRIDAY EVENING, July 21, at 8 o'clock, corner 48th-st. and 7th-av., to hear announcements of committees, and for other purposes.

JOEL W. MASON, President.
DAVID B. MELLISH, Secretary.

THE ERIE STRUGGLE.

The Case Against Gould and the Erie Railroad Company—Those Thirty Thousand Shares of Stock Again—Motion to Restrain the Registration of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—Argument on Both Sides.

The motion of Heath and Raphael, the English shareholders of the Erie Railway Company, against Jay Gould, and the Directors of the Erie Railroad, for an injunction restraining the registration of the new issue of 30,000 shares at the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, and also for the settlement of an order under the recent decision of Judge Blatchford, calling on Mr. Gould to restore the 30,000 shares of stock abstracted from the receivership of the Court, came on for hearing in the United States Circuit Court, yesterday. Judge Blatchford opened the Court at 11 o'clock, and the argument on the motion continued without intermission until the afternoon.

Mr. Southmayd and Ex-Attorney-General Hoar, of Massachusetts, appeared as counsel for Heath and Raphael; Messrs. D. D. Field, Beach and Shearman, for the Erie Railroad Company.

Mr. Southmayd, in opening the argument, said it was no part of this case to compel the Master to inquire as to the ownership of the 60,000 shares of stock claimed by Heath and Raphael. Such a demand as that made by the Erie Railway Company was put in for the purpose of continuing this litigation to an almost interminable length. The Erie Company and Jay Gould proposed to pay Heath and Raphael $15,000, instead of $650,000, the former being the amount they considered them entitled to according to the difference between registered and unregistered stock. That was the sum he intended to give them for the $650,000 he had in his pocket. The first important feature of difference between the order of the Erie Company and Jay Gould, and his (Southmayd's) order, was specific and unmistakable as to what Mr. Gould should be obliged to do in replacing this stock or making compensation for it. The Court had decided that Mr. Gould should make restitution, and inasmuch as this order might be founded upon a proceeding for contempt, it was desirable it should be specific—it was desirable in view of the rights of his client that the controversy in respect to the misdoings of Mr. Gould should be brought to an end, and be kept before the Court the entire Winter. This was a summary proceeding. The thing which Mr. Gould took was not an abstraction—it was not an intangible thing. He took from the possession of the Court a physical thing—certificates of 30,000 shares of stock. That was what he had taken away, and in substance turned into money. It was true he only took away papers, but they were titled documents in contemplation of law; they were representative things, and for all legal purposes they were money. In the eye of the law, a bond was a debt. Stock certificates were valuable documents—documents which potentially produced to the man who held them the value of the moneys they represented. These certificates were worth $650,000, and not $15,000; not some imaginary thing with a fictitious value put upon it; not valued at the estimate of a troop of brokers who fed on the stock speculations of Gould. They were not to ascertain its value by such means. The worth of the stock was the amount realized on it by Gould, by reason of his taking away the certificates from the custody of the Court, and not a single dollar of which he could have touched if he had not abstracted the certificates. It was then proposed that when he made the restoration of 30,000 shares of stock to the receivership, Mr. Gould should have transferred to him 30,000 shares of stock, unregisterable, it was true. Heath and Raphael demanded that the 30,000 shares which had the living quality extracted from them, and communicated to Gould's dead and void paper, should have life given to them, and that when thus restored to its original condition, the new and the old certificates should be put together and the old canceled. Now, instead of putting these two things together to make 30,000 shares, Gould claimed that he should have the 30,000 skeleton shares turned over to him. The importance of that was very apparent. The Court had already determined that Mr. Gould had been guilty of the abstraction of titled documents from its possession, and that he should answer for the wrong he had done. This Court, in this proceeding, takes entire cognizance of this matter. That whatever was to be done to Mr. Gould, in respect to it, was to be done now, here, and on this petition. Mr. Gould had chosen to deal as suited his pleasure with the property taken by him from the Court; he had got through with his dealing of it, and as a result had pocketed $650,000. This was the time for the Court to deal with him for abstracting property from under its control, and he was justified in assuming that the future action of the Court in this regard would not be at all satisfactory to Mr. Gould. He believed he was right in assuming that the Court would vindicate its own honor, and protect the rights of these suitors; would maintain the administration of justice; it would be perfectly sure as to the order that might be made in this matter; and it would not leave in Mr. Gould's pocket a cent realized by extracting this stock from the possession of the Court. It would not let this man exult in this audacious act, or anything else that would bring the administration of law and justice into contempt. Mr. Southmayd then proceeded to show the status of Mr. Gould when he began this alleged wrongful dealing with the stock of the Erie Company, which the Court had just decided. Gould, when he made out the certificates on the basis of the convertible bonds, did not sell them, and if he could have sold them he would not have extracted this property from the Court, and he could not sell them until he breathed the breath of life into them by abstracting this property from the Court. The certificates were utterly void in law—they were nothing—they were mere nullities; they were not of any use, because confessedly they had the mark upon them that substantially established their invalidity. Therefore, Mr. Gould had nothing which was either of intrinsic or apparent value, and what he gave to anybody as the basis of the property he held was what he directed two of his clerks to make out, after holding a consultation with Fisk and Lane—they go through the motion of making out these two convertible bonds, when not a dollar of money had passed to anybody at the time Gould took this stock and attached that of Heath and Raphael to it. It was all done by direction of Mr. Gould to two of his underlings, and they go through the form of making out these two foolish papers. As President of the Erie Company he abused his power over his subordinates; he obliged them to make out these certificates when there was no authority for him to do so. This was of great importance, not because of the pecuniary interests it involved, but as affecting the general stockholders on the one side, and this man and his associates upon the other, for on both sides of the water they were watching whether Gould was not stronger than the law. If he can perform these operations with impunity despite Courts and counsel, and if any share in the transaction could be attributed to him, (Mr. Southmayd,) he would hide his face in shame and confusion. He felt they were dealing with a man fertile in all tricks to evade justice, a man wholly unscrupulous, and who uses every device to attain his ends. Now, with regard to the demand for the restoration of this 30,000 shares of Heath and Raphael, he asked upon what ground was the demand based. He had nothing at the beginning, and should not have anything at the end. What was he to do with these shares except to make them an instrument for imposition upon the world, for its real value was destroyed? With respect to the proposed change of the registering agent, Mr. Southmayd stated that when an unscrupulous, audacious and tricky man like Gould asked the Court instead of providing that the plaintiffs should have the stock registered with the old agent that it should be registered with any agent he might see fit to employ, the presumption was that it was done for the purpose of enabling him in case this good old-fashioned Company—the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company—would not be facile enough to serve his purposes—then he would put in their place some other concern that would. To ask from the Court an order of this kind was an indication of a wish on the part of Mr. Gould to resort to one of his subterfuges. A great deal had been said about the persecution of Gould by the petitioners, but there was not a feature of a punitive character in the petition, which merely asked that Gould should restore the 30,000 shares, or the money value of them. He would like to have some means of punishing Gould, but he did not see any.

On the conclusion of Mr. Southmayd's argument, Judge Blatchford said that probably one-half of it was intended for the newspapers, and not for the case.

Mr. Southmayd—I had no such intention. I have not brought a reporter into Court, except to take a stenographic report of the argument for my own use.

Judge Blatchford—It would be proper if counsel confined themselves to a discussion of the facts and not to the reiteration of epithets such as had been indulged in—calling men audacious, dishonest and tricky. Observations of this character had been made *ad nauseum*.

Mr. Southmayd said he had tried to confine himself to the legal points of the case.

Mr. Beach argued the case for Erie. He said that the argument of Mr. Southmayd appeared to him unprofessional and unprecedented, as he had chosen to repeat his entire argument previously presented to the Court on the merits of the case, and to review the epithets and calumnies which have been heretofore fully answered and refuted. He would not attempt to disabuse the public mind, which counsel seemed so desirous of impressing, by making any extended denials of those frequently uttered imputations. They had been the staple of Mr. Southmayd's argument in this case from the commencement of the litigation. He appeared to think that his adversaries could never be animated by upright and just motives. The condemnations which he had so bitterly expressed on many occasions against the Erie Company, necessarily reflected upon their counsel. If their course had been characterized by tricks and devices, and by a plan to avoid the jurisdiction and orders of the Court, their counsel must, of course, be privy to that purpose. He believed the Court would not adopt so unjust and so undeserved an aspersion. He objected to the assertion that Mr. Gould, by his act in relation to the English stock, had put in his pocket $650,000. The affidavits and proofs before the Court showed that this was a baseless calumny. It stood undisputed upon the record that whatever proceeds were derived from the stock which was pronounced fraudulent and void, from the bonds upon which that stock was issued every dollar of it went into the Erie Company, and it was further in proof that every dollar of it had been laid out for objects for which convertible bonds under the State law of New-York could be issued. The only contested point arose from the unjust aspersion of Mr. Southmaid, that Mr. Gould had fraudulently and improperly abstracted the money from some person. All the $650,000 recovered from the stock had been turned by the Erie Railroad to its benefit. With reference to the claim of the English stockholders, he did not believe there was any occasion to send a Commission to England, but that matter rested in the discretion of the Court. At the same time he maintained that the stock should not be handed over at once to Englishmen while there were American claimants to the same stock who had a right to a hearing in reference to it. These gentlemen were entitled to what protection the Court could give them. They had a right to put in their claim, and this was a privilege which the Court would surely not refuse them.

Mr. Hoar, in reply to Mr. Beach, observed that his argument would be very brief, and that he would not be drawn into the utterance of any intemperate language by the circumstances which so much excited Mr. Southmayd. In his opinion, so far as Mr. Gould was concerned, it was beyond dispute that that gentleman would walk in the path of rectitude only so long as the Court held him firmly in its grasp, and at the first opportunity he would endeavor to evade, and, if possible, to defy its authority. He characterized the conduct of Gould in relation to the transaction in question as somewhat similar to the man who found another had gone into a bath, who took his clothes and walked off, leaving him incapable of leaving the water without a violation of decency. This possession of the stock was obtained by false pretense. He is charged with an improper and illegal interference with property in the possession of the Court through the hands of its receiver, and the evidence in that regard clearly established the allegations made against him. The counsel referred to the circumstances relating to the over-issue of the 30,000 shares of stock, and their registration with the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company on the basis of the cancellation of the stock of Heath and Raphael. He claimed that the only pretext for that over-issue was the two convertible bonds for $3,000,000, which it was their intention to immediately convert into cash.

The restitution of these 30,000 shares of stock under the order of the Court was not sufficient for the purposes of justice, and the further issue of 30,000 shares sought by Gould to be accomplished was unjust in conferring upon him property to which he had no legitimate right, and which depreciated to a certain extent the value of the shareholders' property. All they demanded was that the exact relations, so far as this property of Heath and Raphael was concerned, should be restored to its original condition without having it depreciated by an over-issue.

Mr. Field commenced his argument in behalf of the Erie Company, when the Court adjourned until 11 o'clock this morning.

To Archbishop McCloskey.

Right Reverend Sir: The deplorable events of the 12th of July in the streets of the City in which is your archiepiscopal seat, have produced so profound an emotion in the public mind, that religious animosities and distrusts seem only too likely to gain a new lease of life in our City and country. You are doubtless aware that the Protestant world has not been entirely of one opinion as to the real doctrine and intention of your Church upon the subject of the rights of conscience. It has been charitably maintained by many among us, that the persecuting spirit, which your Church as well as ours displayed in past ages and in other lands, has been cast away as a worn-out garment; that in this, at least, the Church has changed, and that the coercion of men's consciences, under its present sway, would be as great an anachronism as the flinging of men to the lions in the amphitheatre. They have felt unbounded confidence in the power of our free institutions to assuage the bitterness of religious hate, and have believed that the Roman priesthood, coming to our shores, would abandon the persecuting doctrine of the mediæval Popes for the all-embracing charity of Jesus Christ. This hope became still stronger when Pius IX.—led, as he afterward believed, into political error—espoused the popular cause in his native country.

Yet, painful as it is, let us declare rather than conceal the fact that this confidence in the attitude of the Roman Church toward the rights of conscience is not shared by the most learned or the most observant among Protestants. They point out to us that, from its first appearance in history as a dominant power, the Roman Catholic Church has employed all modes of violence for the perpetuation of its supremacy—fire, as being one of the most terrible agents, being made also the most conspicuous, and no longer averted from its victims, as in the instance of the Samaritan village, by the rebuke of Jesus. Certainly it is terribly significant of the blending that took place between the rites of Moloch and of Christ, that in Spain, by a peculiar and, we hope, an unapproachable fervor, these public executions by fire, under the benedictions of the Church, received this name—Acts of Faith!

Our theologians instruct us that, as unchangability is the boasted mark of your Church, its doctrine of the rightfulness of violence, as a means of maintaining its authority, having been confirmed by the precedents of so many ages, and by the approval of so many Popes, since declared infallible, cannot be thought to be reversed by the guarded dissuasives from violence that occasionally issue from your pulpits. They tell us that we must not credit you with merciful thoughts in having but delivered heretics, as you allege, to the "secular arm," because none of your doctrines is so vehemently maintained in this present year of grace, as that the Church is supreme over the State, and that in proportion as the State is not governed by the Church it is irreligious and atheistic. They tell us that while you have been pressing for more privileges and benefits on our soil, you have denied even a place of burial to dead Protestants in one country—Spain—and forbidden the erection of our churches in your holy City of Rome. They say to us that your solicitude for ecclesiastical power seems greater than for evangelical charity, when the lower orders of your people are found to be more imbued with the anathemas of the Popes against heretics than with the loving words of Christ.

Yes, there was a man named Wyckliffe who translated into the language that could be "understanded of the people" such words as these: "Love your enemies; do good to them that hate you; and pray for them that despitefully use you." Every man to his own master standeth or falleth. Him ye dug out of his grave, to show your detestation of this offense, and consumed to ashes. Is it true that the Holy Scriptures are to you an object of terror when found in the homes of the people? Tell us, if ten thousand Bibles were cast into the haunts of the rioters of the 12th of July, would you hasten to gather them up and replace them by the species of religious books with which they have been hitherto provided?

It is to be presumed that in all sincerity you desire to advance the authority of the Church of Rome among our people. But first convince them that your yoke would be easy and your burden light. First, make them understand that you believe the right of every man to his own religion to be above the domain of your Pontifex Maximus. Those are no unwise words: *Fas est ab hosti doceri*. Having at heart as you do the prosperity of the Roman Church in the New World, remove our distrust, secure our confidence in proclaiming, by authority from your Holy Father at Rome, that you abjure and renounce the pretense of any warrant from God to invade the supreme rights of conscience that belong to every man. Until you do so, we shall have no alternative but to judge of your future by your past.

AMERICAN.

A Horrible Murder Committed for Ten Cents.

The following is a special dispatch to the Toronto *Telegraph*, dated Thorndale, July 15:

Mr. Geo. Campbell, a farmer, was murdered this morning by two robbers, with blackened faces. The robbers presented a pistol at his head in bed, and demanded his money. He told them he had none. They then hauled him out of bed, and Campbell called on his wife for the ax. One of the robbers took the ax from Mrs. Campbell. She then got the butcher-knife, to assist her husband. The robbers cut Campbell's head open with the ax, and ransacked the house for money, but only got ten cents. The place is bespattered with blood. The murderers have not been discovered yet. They are supposed to be about five feet eight inches high, and of middle size, with dark clothes. They had a dark-lantern. They left a single-barrel pistol, with a shop-keeper's ticket that has the private marks or price tied to the trigger. The pistol was loaded. The neighborhood is much excited.

NOTES FROM THE PEOPLE.

Religious Toleration in Russia.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In commenting on the memorial alleged to have been presented to his Highness Prince Gortschakoff, at Stuttgart, a morning journal states editorially:

"Russia has never laid aside the spirit of intolerance in matters of religious belief. Within the Russian Empire nothing but the Greek Church is tolerated. Roman Catholicism has been all but stamped out in Poland; and in the Baltic provinces, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, who are of the Lutheran faith, the Greek Church has been established and conformity been made compulsory."

As an American citizen who has been in Russia, and as a priest of the Holy Orthodox Eastern Church, I beg leave to oppose to those assertions the following positive facts, vindicating truth and justice: Not only are all Christian denominations tolerated in Russia, but even the Hebrew, the Mohammedan, and other creeds are legally recognized, and enjoying perfect liberty of exercising their religious faith in the whole length and breadth of the Russian Empire. Nay, more; all these various religious communities receive pecuniary assistance from the State, and the officiating ministers draw their emoluments from the public Treasury. In St. Petersburg, Moscow, and all the other great Russian cities, churches, synagogues and mosques hold daily religious services at the expense of the Imperial Treasury, and Roman Catholic and Protestant schools and seminaries are likewise supported by the State. The repairs of all these religious and educational buildings are also made at the public expense. Roman Catholicism, so far from having been "stamped out in Poland," actually enjoys higher emoluments for its priesthood than even the Orthodox Eastern Church. No less than five Roman Catholic Bishops exercise their pastoral rights in Poland, and upward of two thousand Roman Catholic churches are established there. The Russian Government was obliged, only a few years ago, to repress the notorious participation of the Roman Catholic clergy in revolutionary movements. This participation, instigated partly from abroad, and partly by the desire of the clergy to frustrate the emancipation of the serfs and the abolition of the feudal dimes which had been levied by them until 1863, necessitate the expulsion of the seditious priests caught *in flagrante delicto* of insurrection. But neither during the revolution of 1863, nor ever since, has religious freedom been thwarted in the Polish provinces. It is not less erroneous to assert that "in the Baltic provinces, contrary to the wishes of the inhabitants, who are of the Lutheran faith, the Greek Church has been established, and conformity been made compulsory." In all the three Baltic provinces, containing a population of nearly 3,000,000, there are hardly 50,000 members of the Greek Church. The great bulk of the population is Lutheran, and enjoys in every respect all possible religious liberty. As for the memorial which has been applauded so heartily, I beg leave to state that it has been provoked by an appeal to an evangelical alliance of the United States, in a pamphlet prepared "at the request of the counsel of the British organization of the Evangelical Alliance," sent to America just about the time when the Russian Government claimed the emancipation of the Black Sea, and when Great Britain, after six years of recriminations and peremptory refusals, suddenly felt the necessity of negotiating the Washington Treaty.

It is not possible to refute a whole pamphlet in a brief communication. I am consequently obliged to limit myself to the exposure of the studious misrepresentations of the facts through which the members of the Evangelical Alliance allowed themselves to be ensnared in this political trap, which assumed a religious mask with a view of deceiving these good men. Page 13 or 14 of said pamphlet contains the following statement: "In one most atrocious case a young woman was summoned before a priest, who, notwithstanding that she declared herself always to have been a Protestant, and in the face of a certificate to that effect from her pastor, ordered her to be dragged to church to receive the communion. Resisting and struggling she was taken from the altar to the vestry; there she was kept all the day and through the night following without food, and the next morning dragged again to the altar, and amid her shrieks and cries, the communion bread was thrust down her throat."

The utter impossibility of this "atrocious case" is demonstrated by the following material errors: There are no vestries in the Russian, as in the Roman Catholic, churches. The clergyman dresses at the altar, where women are never admitted. According to the rites of the Eastern Church, communion is administered from a chalice containing wine and small pieces of consecrated bread. Consequently, the communion bread could not have been "thrust down her throat," as alleged. An Orthodox priest in Russia has as little power to drag any person to church as I have. The Orthodox Church prays all the time for love, charity, and concord among all fellow-Christians of whatever denomination. I am neither a politician nor a diplomat, but only an humble servant of the God of Love and Truth; consequently I will refrain from political discussion, but I cannot abstain from pointing out the simultaneity of these political intrigues, covered with a religious vail, with many other wicked attempts to create an estrangement between Russia and America. As an American citizen I cannot but deplore the facility with which our fellow-citizens become the victims of such intrigues, and how, in interfering with the internal concerns of other countries, they hold out a premium to foreign States to become guilty of equally obnoxious intermeddling as regards their own country. Suppose a deputation from a foreign land were to intrude upon the President of the United States in favor of the Mormons, or the Kuklux, or in interference with the recent lamentable disturbances between the Roman Catholics and the Protestants? Would not such unwarranted intermeddling create a burst of legitimate indignation all over the United States? The Evangelical Alliance, to be truly evangelical in the highest sense of the term, cannot but feel anxious to act up to the spirit of the Gospel, and do unto others as they would be done by.

N. BJERRING.

New-York, Tuesday, July 18, 1871.

The Duty of Republicans.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The New-York Daily Times has performed many commendable acts in exposing the members of the "Ring," and the origin and value of the praises bestowed by Judge Hilton upon them. The Field brothers especially have been, like A. Oakey Hall, very useful men to the "Ring." But D. D. Field and Henry M. Field, D. D., may perhaps not find permanent satisfaction in being classed with the defenders of a political clique which is destructive to law and order, and which has prospered in the practice of trickery and deception. They have entrapped men of good reputation into vouching for their respectability of character and for their honesty. It is scarcely possible that the Field brothers have become so indifferent as to be content to rank with Fisk, Tweed and Hall in the estimation of the respectable public. Judge Hilton, (who is permitted to exert considerable influence in the management of public parks, and the President of another jobbing concern—the Viaduct Railroad scheme,) tries to make himself useful, also, in representing those whose favors he now enjoys as highly respectable gentlemen. The riot of the 12th instant was a natural result of the system which has advanced the personal interest of Tweed, Sweeny, Connolly, Hall and their whole political connections, and their power. They are a party of men that know how to train the most dangerous class of citizens for their personal advancement, and thereby attain positions of public trust; but they are found incompetent to suppress lawlessness and disorder. They cannot render the public due protection; but try to humor their lawless tools at the sacrifice of civil rights and liberty. Actions are needed to overcome villanies of such magnitude. The shameless Mayor still tries to defend the disgraceful position which he has earned, and retains the sympathies of the mob as their friend.

There is but one peaceful solution of this evil. Vote! All entitled to vote must vote, and see that the count is made correct.

Determination and perseverance upon these points are indispensable, unless we must submit, as slaves, to degraded masters.

ONE OF MANY DISGUSTED GERMAN AMERICANS.

New-York, Monday, July 17, 1871.

Organize! Organize!!

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Many seem to flatter themselves that the Tammany Ring will go down before the continued exposures of their rascality, and the outburst of popular indignation. This is a delusion so frequently repeated during the last twenty years that no man ought to be misled by it. Tammany is held together by the "cohesive power of public plunder"—a power not in the least degree dependent on conscience, sentiment, or morality, and in a very limited degree upon such public opinion as we have in this vicinity—that is, a public opinion that makes no business arrangements for making itself felt at the ballot box. Tammany counts all her supporters and all her opponents, and knows how at the ballot-box to increase the count of the one and diminish that of the other. She does all this in a thorough business-like manner. It is to her a perfect business matter. The whole problem Tammany was organized and exists to solve, is how to keep the control of the offices and the public money. Can any one suppose Hall, Tweed, Sweeny or O'Gorman will resign? If they had any such thing as conscience, or a sense of shame, they would never have done what they have done. Having neither, it stands to reason they will stick to their offices till they are kicked out of them.

It is the laboring men that keep these men in office. Outside of those who directly or indirectly share the plunder, they scarcely have any supporters save the laboring men—the very men whose interests they most injure, and whose intelligence and integrity they do the utmost possible to mislead, corrupt and degrade.

Labor should be the most steadfast and persistent enemy of Tammany, for Tammany is continually depressing, opposing and deceiving and debasing it, and if all men who seek the overthrow of Tammany will organize and give systematic and liberal aid to all associations tending to enlighten, enrich and elevate the ranks of labor, and make it independent of Tammany—then, with perseverance, they may hope that, within a comparatively short period, the bloated giant, the stain, curse and terror of humanity—Tammany—will fall.

LEGIS.

A Memorial of Police Bravery.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The plucky fellows of the Police are receiving compliments on every side from the citizens, and their superior officers are patting them on the back and giving them holidays, and forgiving their little peccadilloes and—that's all! Now I think that their behavior in the riots of 1863 and 1871 deserves some more substantial acknowledgment, and, if there are enough others of the same opinion, I suggest that this would be a good idea. Let us present them with as handsome a flag as can be made, with some such inscription on it as this:

THE CITIZENS OF NEW-YORK CITY
Present this Color to
THE METROPOLITAN POLICE,
In grateful recognition of their gallant behavior in
July, 1863, and July, 1871.
"FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH."

and ask them to carry it through our streets, in their parades, and at the funerals of the brave men who may lose their lives in the line of duty. And I further propose that if we should collect more than enough to pay for the flag, the surplus be handed over to the family of the man who lost his life, the other day, at the hands of the rioters.

On the night of the 12th inst. I passed several hours with an officer of the British Army at Gen. Shaler's Head-quarters, and I wish you could have heard how he praised our Police. "Why, you know, my dear fellow," he said, "your militia behaved admirably, and all that sort of thing; but a soldier is expected to behave well, anyhow. But these policemen of yours! Egad! they're regular bricks!" And that's just what they are. Now who will contribute to this object. Every man who occupies a house or store or has a family, ought to give, for no one can tell how soon he may need their services himself.

I asked the public a few days ago for some books for Capt. Hall's Polar Expedition, and they sent me hundreds, to say nothing of a tin pail of wagon-grease. I ask them for fifteen hundred dollars ($1,500;) shall I have as many thousands? If I get the former sum, I propose to select somebody to acknowledge the subscriptions, hold the funds, pay for the flag, and give the dead policeman's family what is left. I hope nobody will send me less than a five dollar bill, and I will be very glad if a good many will send me hundred dollar bills.

Yours respectfully, HENRY S. OLCOTT.

Office of the National Insurance Convention, Nos. 156 and 158 Broadway,
New-York, Wednesday, July 19, 1871.

REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS.

At the Exchange, yesterday, July 19, by order of the Superior Court, in foreclosure, under the direction of James M. Sweeny, Esq., referee, B. P. Fairchild sold two lots, each 25 by 100.5, located on the south side of Seventieth-street, 345 feet west of Third-avenue, for $7,700 each. Purchased by A. Anderson, the plaintiff in the action in question. The only other business transacted was a stock sale later in the day by Muller, Wilkins & Co., at which the following securities were disposed of at the percentage prices noted:

Twenty thousand dollars New-York County Soldiers' Bounty Fund six per cent. bond, registered, due 1884, interest May and November, accrued interest from 1st May last to be charged to the purchaser, sold at par; $18,000 New-York County Soldiers' Bounty Fund six per cent. bond, registered, due 1883, interest May and November, accrued interest from 1st May last to be charged to the purchaser, $5,000 at 100⅛, balance at par; $2,000 New-York County Riot Damages Indemnity six per cent. bond, registered, due 1882, interest May and November, accrued interest from 1st May las to be charged to the purchaser, par; $15,000 New-York County Court-house six per cent. stock, registered, due 1888, interest May and November, accrued interest from 1st May last to be charged to the purchaser, par; twenty shares Third-avenue Railroad Company, par value, $100 each, sold at 196; forty shares Hamilton Fire Insurance Company, par $15 each, sold at 140½.

In reference to the sale of lots at Flushing, Long Island, by Johnson & Miller, the auction was again unfortunately interrupted by the storm, yesterday, and a further postponement thereby rendered necessary. It is now the plan to hold the sale today, should the weather be favorable. If the storm should continue, then the auction will take place to-morrow. All arrangements made and tickets issued for the excursion train, yesterday, will hold good for today or to-morrow, as the case may be. With the exception of this proposed transaction, no other sales of importance are expected to occur for the remainder of the week. The market, generally, is quiet and dull, with inquiry only for up-town building lots, in good locations, particularly on the east side of the City.

Exchange Sales, Wednesday, July 19.

NEW-YORK.

By B. P. Fairchild.

2 lots s. s. 70th-st., 345 ft. w. of 3d-av., each 25x100.5, $7,700 each..........$15,400

CITY REAL ESTATE.

THE UNDERSIGNED RESPECTFULLY solicit the general charge of estates in New-York City.
L. J. HOWE, H. W. FOWLER, ARCHIBALD HOPKINS. } HOWE & CO., No. 10 Pine-st.

CHURCH AND LISPENARD STS., corner vacant lot for sale cheap. Apply to R. R. HAZARD, Jr., No. 110 Broadway.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

Country Homes.

The Central New-Jersey Land Improvement Company offer for sale, on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey, houses and lots, land by the acre or in blocks, mostly near stations. The advantages of this line of road as a place of residence will be more and more appreciated as the Company are laying two additional tracks to Somerville, giving greater facilities for passenger-trains. Apply to A. D. HOPE, No. 119 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL AND VERY profitable country-seat of 105 acres, eighty miles from the City, near the Hudson River; over 1,000 fruit-trees in bearing; dwelling-house, seventy feet front, containing nineteen rooms; extensive barns, carriage-houses, ice-house, (filled,) granary, cider-house, hennery, carpenter-shop, and other necessary out-buildings; two streams, forming a beautiful lake and water-fall, 100 feet from the house, and mineral springs of valuable medicinal qualities. This place contains every requisite of a gentleman's villa of the first class, and is not only self-supporting but yields a large revenue over expenses; would exchange for City or Brooklyn property; price, $20,000; terms to suit. Address C. B. H., Esopus, Ulster County, N. Y.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, lands and village lots for sale; a great variety, beautifully situated, 45 minutes to 1 hour from N. Y. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by BLACKWELL & SMITH, 243 Broadway, 9 to 11; or Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

A BARGAIN.—SUBURBAN COTTAGE FOR sale or to let, combining advantages of City and country residence, forty minutes from Liberty or Cortlandt streets; fifty trains each way by favorite lines of travel; situated near depot, in most attractive and promising part of Elizabeth; house is tasteful, spacious and modern fitted; extra large lot, well-stocked garden, fruit and shade trees, lawns, flower-beds, stable, &c.; admirably adapted to wants of a New-York business man, and sure to advance in value. Will be rented to responsible parties or sold at a sacrifice; title perfect; payments made satisfactory. For particulars and photographs, address H. O., Post-office Box No. 235, New-York.

BERGEN POINT, N. J.—AN ATTRACTIVE residence for sale, situated within five minutes' walk of the station by flagged sidewalks, in the immediate vicinity of elegant improvements, fronting on a prominent avenue, with fine views of Newark Bay; house contains nine rooms, with the modern improvements; lot 75 by 165, well laid out and flagged; price, $10,000.
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO BUY A very cheap farm and an elegant country-seat, near Hyde Park, Dutchess County. For particulars apply to BLACKWELL & MARKS, 55 and 57 Liberty-st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

SEA-SHORE RESIDENCE TO LET, furnished, near Rockaway; $150 per month; thirteen rooms, cool, healthy, shady, accessible; ocean view, bathing, fishing; near station; one hour's ride by rail. Apply at No. 128 2d-av.

AT MONTCLAIR, N. J.—A FURNISHED house to rent, two or three months. Address No. 3 Bible House, New-York.

REAL ESTATE AT AUCTION.

ADJOURNMENT

ON ACCOUNT OF THE STORM.

JOHNSON & MILLER'S GREAT SALE
OF
FLUSHING LAWN LOTS,

Has been postponed until this day,
THURSDAY, JULY 20,
Same hour as before announced.
GRAFULLA'S UNRIVALED BAND.
Sumptuous collation.

Special train leaves, via James-slip and 34th-st. ferries, on

11:30 A. M. AND 12 M. BOATS.

Tickets already issued are good for today. Free tickets until 11 A. M., at the office of JOHNSON & MILLER, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York.

O. H. PIERSON, Auctioneer.

BY A. D. MELLICK, JR., & BRO.,
Auctioneers and Dealers in New-Jersey Real Estate,
No. 6 Pine-st., New-York.
WEDNESDAY, JULY 26, 1871,
AT 3 P. M., ON THE PREMISES,
AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE
WHARF PROPERTY,
AT NEWARK, N. J.

This property is very well located for business purposes, being at the foot of River-st., and adjoining the property of the New-Jersey Zinc Company and Passaic Chemical works, with a bulkhead of 200 feet on the Passaic River, having a depth of water at high tide of some twelve feet.

Terms liberal. Twenty per cent. cash on day of sale, thirty per cent. in cash in equal payments in four, six and eight months, with interest, and the balance on bond and mortgage with interest.

For maps and full particulars apply to
A. D. MELLICK, Jr., & BRO., No. 6 Pine-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

WANTED—TO HIRE A FIRST-CLASS three-story house, between 4th and 6th avs.; possession desired by 1st of September. Address J. T. B., No. 308 West-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—HUDSON RIVER AND WESTchester County property; owners wishing to dispose of their country places or farms will do well to address the undersigned, giving particulars, with price, terms of sale, &c. GEO. H. PETRIE, No. 2½ Murray-st., New-York.

SAVINGS BANKS.

Oriental Savings Bank,

No. 430 Grand-st., between Attorney and Ridge.

Open every day from 10 to 3, and Mondays and Saturdays until 8.

MONEY DEPOSITED AT ANY TIME IN THE YEAR BEGINS DRAWING INTEREST FIRST DAY OF THE NEXT MONTH, AND SO DOES *NOT* REMAIN WITHOUT EARNINGS UNTIL CERTAIN "QUARTER DAYS."

DEPOSITS IN JULY, MADE BEFORE THE 21ST OF THE MONTH, WILL RECEIVE INTEREST AS IF THEY HAD BEEN MADE IN JUNE.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST ON ALL SUMS OF $5 AND OVER, PAYABLE JULY 1 AND JAN. 1.

Money subject to check at sight—(our checks pass through the Clearing-house)—receives interest from date of deposit at rate of *Four per cent.*

Drafts on Europe Sold.

TRUSTEES:

ALANSON T. BRIGGS, JOHN F. COOK, D. D. EARLE, JOHN GAYNOR, MICHAEL HEALY, SAMUEL L. KENNEDY, MANNING MERRILL, JAMES MURPHY, C. L. NORTH, SIMON ROSSMAN, GEORGE C. SCOFIELD, STEPHEN D. TUCKER, WM. M. TWEED, Jr., MAURICE J. WALSH, JACOB A. WESTERVELT.

TRUSTEES WHO ARE OFFICERS:

MAHLON T. HEWITT, President.
ROBERT HOE, WM. P. BUCKMASTER, Vice-Presidents.
JOHN H. WAYDELL, Auditor; EUGENE SMITH, Attorney and Counsel.
E. R. KENNEDY, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.

UNION DIME SAVINGS BANK,
Nos. 396 and 398 Canal-st., corner Laight-st.
ASSETS, $9,510,236 14.

Interest for the six months and three months ending June 30, at rate of SIX PER CENT. per annum, on all sums entitled thereto, will be paid on and after July 21. Deposits on or before July 20 will bear interest from July 1. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit, and bear interest from July 1.

Bank books in English, French and German.

JOHN McLEAN, President.
N. J. HAINES, W. S. WHITLOCK, } Vice-Presidents.
THEO. S. ARMOUR, Sec'y. G. S. CHAPIN, Treas'r.

BOWLING-GREEN SAVINGS BANK.
NO. 33 BROADWAY.

Semi-annual interest at the rate of Six per Cent. on all sums entitled thereto will be paid depositors on and after July 20.

Deposits of any sum from 10 cents to $10,000 will be received.

Six per cent. interest, free of Government tax.

Interest on new deposits commences 1st of every month.

HENRY SMITH, President.
WALTER ROCHE, EDWARD HOGAN, } Vice-Presidents.
REEVES E. SELMES, Secretary.

Broadway Savings Institution.

No. 237 BROADWAY, entrance on Park-place.

Interest on deposits entitled thereto, for the six months ending June 30, at the rate of six per cent. per annum, on all sums of $5 and upward, will be paid on and after Monday, July 17.

FRANCIS P. SCHOALS, President.
WADE B. WORRALL, Sec. PETER CUMMING, Acct.

1871.—JULY INTEREST.
CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal-st.

The semi-annual interest, at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and upward, which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1, will be credited and paid on and after Friday, July 21.

All interest not called for will remain as principal, and draw interest accordingly, and will be entered on the depositors' books any time when presented after the 21st of July.

The bank is open every day for the reception and payment of money, from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Mondays and Saturdays from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from the 1st of July.

Bank-books in German, French and English.

E. A. QUINTARD, President.
SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary.

ATLANTIC SAVINGS BANK OF NEW-YORK.
Chatham-square.

Deposits and accrued interest..........$2,789,823 74
Surplus..........202,782 69
Total assets June 1, 1871..........$2,992,606 43

$1 deposited weekly, will, in six years, amount to $369 03.

SIX PER CENT. interest allowed.

Deposits made now, or on and before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

NATIONAL SAVINGS BANK.
THE FREEDMAN'S SAVINGS AND TRUST COMPANY,
(chartered by the Government of the United States,)
No. 185 Bleecker-st., New-York.

A SPECIALTY made of allowing interest, from date of each deposit, on sums of $50 and upward.

ALL DEPOSITS are payable on demand, with interest due. Send for circular.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and MONDAYS and SATURDAYS from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

JOHN J. ZUILLE, Cashier.

EQUITABLE SAVINGS INSTITUTION,
NO. 170 8TH-AV., CORNER 12TH-ST.,
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

INTEREST AT THE RATE OF SIX per Cent. per annum, on all sums from $5 upward, entitled thereto, will be paid on and after MONDAY, July 17, inst. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit of July 1.

Money deposited on or before July 31, will drawn interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN EVERY DAY FROM 8 A. M. TO 8 P. M. JOHN P. WHITE, President.
FLOYD CLARKSON, Secretary.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK—8TH-av., corner 14th-st.—SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums from $5 to $5,000; deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1; ASSETS, $2,446,826; SURPLUS, $189,415 37.

SAVINGS BANKS.

CENTRAL SAVINGS BANK.
Corner of 8th-av. and 42d-st.

Open daily from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M., and on MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M.

Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

CHARLES PECK, President.
CHARLES BLONDELL, Secretary.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION,

NO. 96 WARREN-ST., NEW-YORK.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST allowed on all sums. Deposits made on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1. Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M. WALTER W. CONCKLIN, President.
VANDERBILT L. BUXTON, Secretary.

ABINGDON-SQUARE SAVINGS BANK.
No. 23 Abingdon-square,
and
No. 8 8th-av.

NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.

Interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum will be paid to depositors on and after July 20. Interest not withdrawn will be credited as a deposit and bear interest from July 1. Deposits made on or before July 20, will draw interest from July 1.

Interest commences on all subsequent deposits from the date of deposit as provided by the by-laws.

THOMAS McLELLAND, President.
GEORGE W. BROWN, Secretary.
EDGAR F. BROWN, WALTER J. PRICE, } Vice-Presidents.

MANHATTAN SAVING INSTITUTION,
Nos. 644 and 646 Broadway.

The Trustees of this Institution have declared the Forty-First Semi-annual Dividend on all deposits, (by the rules entitled thereto,) at the rate of Six per Cent. per annum, payable on and after the third Monday in July. The dividend will be credited under date of July 1, and if not withdrawn will receive interest the same as a deposit of that date.

E. J. BROWN, President.
EDWARD SCHELL, Treasurer.
C. F. ALVORD, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK.
Sun Building, No. 166 Nassau-st., New-York.

DIVIDEND.—A Semi-annual Dividend at the rate of *Six per Cent. per annum* on all sums of $5 and upward which have been on deposit for one or more months next previous to July 1 will be paid on and after July 21, 1871.

INTEREST not called for will remain as principal and draw interest from July 1.

BANK OPEN daily from 10 to 3; also, Monday and Saturday evenings from 4½ to 6½ o'clock. Interest commences on the 1st of every month following the deposit. CHARLES K. GRAHAM, President.
G. H. BENEDICT, Secretary.

THIRD-AVENUE SAVINGS BANK,
Corner 3d-av. and 26th-st.
NEW-YORK, June 20, 1871.

INTEREST.—Semi-annual interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum on all sums from $1 to $5,000 will be paid on and after the third Monday in July.

Interest will be added to accounts July 1, and, if not drawn, bear interest as new deposits.

SIX PER CENT. INTEREST PAID ON ALL SUMS FROM $1 TO $5,000.

Money deposited on or before July 20 will draw interest from July 1.

Bank open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Monday, Wednesday and Saturday evenings from 6 to 8 o'clock. THEO. M. TUTHILL, Actuary.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS,
NO. 67 BLEECKER-ST., (OPPOSITE CROSBY-ST.,)
NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871. }

THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES HAVE this day declared the usual interest, under the provisions of the by-laws, for the last six months, ending the 30th June, as follows:

At the rate of Five per Cent. per annum on all sums of $5 and under $500, and of Four per Cent. on all sums amounting to $500 and upward, payable on and after the third MONDAY, being the 17th of this month.

Also an extra dividend, being in addition and precisely equal in amount to the said half-yearly interest or dividend, and calculated on the same principle.

This interest is carried at once to the credit of depositors as principal on the 1st inst., where it stands exactly as a deposit.

It will be entered on the pass-books at any time, when required on and after the 17th inst.

ROBERT LENOX KENNEDY, Secretary.

ALL DEPOSITS MADE ON OR BEFORE July 20, draw interest from July 1. Interest allowed from the first day of every month. Dime Savings Bank, Nos. 15 and 17 Broadway, Williamsburg.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HERMAN HARRIS and JULIUS PRAGER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Herman Harris and Julius Prager, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon a creditor's petition, by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, 1871. MYER STERN, Assignee.
SIMON H. STERN, Attorney for Assignee, No. 200 Broadway, New-York. jy20-law3wTh*

NO. 3,034.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of MICHAEL J. FITZGERALD, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of Michael J. Fitzgerald, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 10th day of June, A. D. 1871.
WILBUR F. DISOSWAY, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTh* No. 10 Ferry-st., New-York.

NO. 3,086.—IN THE DISTRICT OF THE United States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of JOHN ADAIR, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of John Adair, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district.—Dated at New-York, the 18th day of July, A. D. 1871. CHARLES JENKINS, Assignee,
jy20-law3wTh* No. 682 Broadway, New-York City.

DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of the NEW LAMP CHIMNEY COMPANY, bankrupt.—Auction sale of debts, by order of the assignee in bankruptcy, on Monday, the 31st day of July, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M., at the office of Isaac Dayton, No. 322 Broadway, in the City of New-York, to close the bankrupt's estate.

Schedules of the debts can be obtained of the assignee. The assignee assumes no responsibility for any of the above claims. They appear on the books of the estate, and the purchaser may get from said books, within three days, all the evidence which the assignee has. JAMES KERR, Assignee.

DRY GOODS.

RICHARDSON'S IRISH LINENS,
DAMASKS, LINEN CAMBRIC
HANDKERCHIEFS, &c.

We feel ourselves called on again to CAUTION CONSUMERS against the indiscrimate use of Irish fabrics made up to imitate our goods in fold, trademark and general appearance, and to warn them that their only safeguard is to see tha the authentic seal of our firm,

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN,

is stamped on each article.

Determined to contine ourselves, as heretofore, to the use of yarns spun from the choicest and strongest flax, by the best machinery obtainable, uniform in weight and elasticity, manufactured and bleached under our own superintendence, the consumer will be

GUARANTEED BY OUR SEAL

the same durability and satisfaction in the wear which the genuine goods have always afforded.

J. N. RICHARDSON, SONS & OWDEN.

BELFAST, Ireland, 5 Mo. 15, 1871.

Fountain's India Store,

Nos. 837 and 839 Broadway, corner 13th-st., upstairs. Many unique and useful articles very cheap.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CHLORODYNE.

The most wonderful remedy ever discovered. Caution and advice to invalids: Beware of spurious imitations of

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE, the original and only genuine, which is the best, safest and most effectual remedy for COUGHS, COLDS, BRONCHITIS, CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, DIARRHEA, COLIC, CRAMP, NEURALGIA.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE is publicly acknowledged by the most eminent physicians to be the most effectual remedy ever discovered.

To prevent fraud, the Government have authorised a stamp, with the words Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne, without which none can be genuine. Sold in bottles at 65c., $1 40 and $2 15, by all chemists. Sole manufacturer, J. T. DAVENPORT, London. Agent in New-York, J. ASPINWALL, William-st.

SCHULTZ & WARKERS'

VICHY, KISSINGEN, SELTERS, CARLSBAD, &c., &c.

The only artificial spring waters which have been proved by analysis of the first chemical authorities of the country, so exactly agree in composition with the natural springs they represent, and which are exclusively prescribed by the medical profession of New-York. No. 112 East 14th-st.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm of JOHN CASWELL & CO. has been dissolved by the death of Mr. JOHN CASWELL.

The outstanding business will be settled by the undersigned surviving partners, who will use the firm name in liquidation only.
BENJ. BRYER,
E. W. CORLIES,
NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871. WM. H. CASWELL.

NO. 87 FRONT-ST., NEW-YORK, July 17, 1871.

The undersigned will continue the Importing and Commission business in his own name and for his own account. E. W. CORLIES.

STATIONERY.

FRANCIS & LOUTREL, NO. 45 Maiden-lane, solicit orders for blank books, stationery and printing. Prices low.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress, chamber-maid and seamstress, or chambermaid and waitress, or waitress; good seamstress and dress-maker; operates on machines; excellent waitress or chamber-maid; very respectable; country or City; best City references. Apply at No. 335 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A NEAT INdustrious girl to do cooking, washing and ironing, or general house-work; is a capable, respectful and economical servant; best of references given; City or country. Call at 111 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTable French (Parisian) girl as lady's maid and first-class seamstress; or to take care of grown children and seamstress; good City references. Can be seen at No. 116 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS SEAMstress; understands dress-making and all kinds of family sewing; will go by the day or month; good City references from her last place. Apply at No. 127 West 31st-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

J. W. CARPENTER
Supplies employers, in City or country, with reliable Protestant and Catholic
SERVANTS,
At No. 138 West 11th-st., corner 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTestant girl as seamstress; can cut, fit and operate; would be willing to wait on a lady or grown children; has the best of references. Call at No. 641 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN AMERIcan girl as lady's maid and dress-maker, &c.; no objection to travel or to the country; best City references. Apply at No. 637 6th-av., one door from 37th-st., in the dress-maker's.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

COLORED SERVANTS.

Coachmen, waiters, grooms, gardeners, porters, men-cooks, laundresses, cooks, chamber-maids, waitresses, &c., constantly to be found at SIMMS' Select Agency, No. 541 6th-av., for country hotels, boarding-houses, &c.

AT BOOKHAM'S, NO. 335 4TH-AV.—Wanted, situations for a large number of professed Protestant and other cooks, waitresses, nurses, chamber-maids, laundresses, house-workers and young girls; country or City; those lately landed.

WANTED—SITUATIONS IN THE COUNtry by two neat, experienced, trustworthy servants; one as good cook or cook and laundress, the other as chamber-maid and waitress; both thoroughly understand their duties; will live separately or together, and have excellent references. Apply at No. 42 Court-st., opposite the City Hall, Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG woman, a situation as waitress in a private family; willing to do the fine washing and ironing; is neat and obliging; best of City reference. Call for two days at No. 378 West 35th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY AN EXPErienced child's nurse; Protestant; capable of taking charge of a baby from its birth, or any other duty required in that capacity; City references given from present employers. Apply at 14 West 34th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN WOMAN, a situation to do light housework, or to tend a store; speaks French; well educated; is willing and obliging. Address M. HILD, No. 127 Norfolk-st.

EMPLOYERS CAN BE PROMPTLY supplied with capable and reliable Protestant and Catholic servants, for City and country, at WALKER's magnificent Employment Office, No. 138 6th-av., over drug-store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPEtent person to cook and assist with washing; has excellent City references. Call or address No. 131 West 19th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, a situation as cook or housekeeper in a small private family in the City; the best of City reference. Apply for two days at No. 214 West 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT GIRL, A situation as waitress or chamber-maid; best City references. Call at No. 342 West 36th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class laundress. Apply at No. 418 East 16th-st.

WANTED—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL, A situation to do general housework; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk-st., at M. HILD'S.

MALES.

A GENTLEMAN (GERMAN) HAVING twenty years' experience as a merchant in the manufacturing districts of England, France, Germany, &c., with a perfect command of these languages, and a knowledge of several others, wants an engagement as manager, or to represent a house in some other suitable capacity in any part of the world; references offered in New-York and Europe. Address Box No. 1,149 Post-office.

WANTED—BY A SINGLE ENGLISHMAN, a situation as gardener; thoroughly understands all cultivation of vegetables and flower grounds; also, green-houses and graperies, &c.; best City references. Address H. T., care of seedsman, No. 69 Nassau-st., New-York.

WANTED—A COACHMAN AND GARDENer's situation by a steady single man, who understands the proper management of horses; is a safe, experienced driver; can milk; willing to make himself useful; first-class references. Address W., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A PROTESTant young man as groom or general useful man about a gentleman's place; thoroughly understands the care of horses and cows; eight years' reference from last employer. Apply at No. 138 West 11th-st., corner of 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COACHMAN by a Protestant young man, single; is a first-class coachman; understands the proper care of horses, harness, &c.; City or country; has unexceptionable reference. Address J. T., Box No. 194 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS GARDENER by a single man; capable of taking care of a gentleman's place, greenhouse, hot and cold graperies, fruit, flowers, &c., and vegetable gardening, &c. Address MC. D., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-class colored coachman; understands everything pertaining to the business; unexceptionable references, which will bear strict investigation. Call or address W. C., No. 45 East 33d-st., private stable.

WANTED—BY A SCOTCH YOUTH, LATELY landed, a situation to take care of a horse, &c., on a gentleman's place; good references. Address D. M. C., Box No. 192 *Times* Office.

WANTED—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTant, single, a situation as waiter in a private family; has good City reference. Call or address, for two days, W. B., No. 334 6th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A THORoughly efficient waiter in a private family; first-class references. Call or address R. P., No. 920 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

WANTED—BY A FIRST-CLASS COLORED coachman, a situation. Apply at No. 163 West 24th-st.

HELP WANTED.

VACATION WORK.—OBTAINING SUBscriptions to THE ALDINE is a pleasant and remunerative Summer occupation. The work itself insures a respectful reception, and it is only intrusted to educated and respectable persons to canvass. Send 25 cents for a sample copy and full information, to JAMES SUTTON & CO., Publishers, No. 23 Liberty-st., New-York.

A. T. STEWART & CO. ARE PREPARED to make arrangements with first-class SALESMEN, who have had CITY EXPERIENCE for all the departments of their RETAIL ESTABLISHMENT. Engagements to commence Aug. 1 or Sept. 1, as may be desired. Apply by letter, with name and references, Broadway and 10th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN WHO WRITES a good hand and is quick at figures; one who resides with his parents or relatives preferred. Address, in applicant's own handwriting, giving references, Box No. 3,779 Post-office.

AGENTS WANTED TO CANVASS every lodge of Orangemen and all American Protestant Associations, for a work that is very important. Send for circular and terms to WM. FLINT & CO., Philadelphia, Penn.

WANTED—A WOMAN FOR GENERAL housework; must be a good washer and ironer and understand making bread and biscuit; reference required. Apply at No. 225 East 32d-st.

WANTED—A SMART AMERICAN BOY, about 16 years of age, as assistant entry clerk; must be a good writer, quick and accurate at figures. Address, with references, S., Box No. 5,933 Post-office.

WANTED—A PIANO-FORTE PLAYER; one who can sing preferred. Address J. BUCKLEY, No. 284 Washington-st., Boston, Mass.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT GIRL; SHORT distance in the country; family of four; general house-work. Inquire at No. 228 West-st.

WANTED—A PROTESTANT MAN AS coachman; place near Poughkeepsie. Apply in the seed-store, No. 15 John-st., from 11 to 12, this day.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

ALL DRUGGISTS AND PRESCRIPTION clerks in the City of New-York are hereby respectfully notified that the Board duly appointed in accordance with chapter 202 of the laws of 1871 of this State, will meet for the purpose of conducting examinations on TUESDAYS and THURSDAYS of each week, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., at their office, No. 73 Union-place. Druggists will be examined first, and notified in alphabetical order. Due notice will be afterward given to prescription clerks.

The subjects for examination will be chemistry, poisons and their antidotes, practical pharmacy and officinal botany, materia medica, adulterations of drugs and prescriptions. The office will be open daily from 10 A. M. to 3 P. M.

R. OGDEN DOREMUS, M. D., President.
WILLIAM GRAHAM,
THEOBALD FROHWEIN,
C. M. O'LEARY, M. D., Commissioners.
LOUIS G. BRANDA, Secretary.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 FOR HALF INTEREST in light, genteel cash manufacturing business; no risk; everything first class; valuable improvement. Apply to C. CUTTER, No. 23 Centre-st., Mission House.

GOOD BUSINESS MEN MAY SECURE a competency in a short time, with proper effort, by canvassing for a first-class life insurance company which offers unusual inducements. Address B. M., Box No. 132, *Times* Office.

GROCERIES, &C.

GILLIES'S CRUSHED COFFEES, No. 233 to 237 Washington-st., New-York.

SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL, CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

Java, Wednesday, July 19	Abyssinia, Sat'day, July 22
Russia, Wednesday, July 26	Calabria, Saturday, July 29
Cuba, Wednesday, Aug. 2	Batavia, Saturday, Aug. 5
Parthia, Wednesday, Aug. 9	Algeria, Saturday, Aug. 19
Scotia, Wednesday, Aug. 16	Samaria, Tuesday, Aug. 22

RATES OF PASSAGE.

By Wednesday steamers, not carrying Steerage.

Per Russia and Scotia.	By other Wednesday ships.
Cabin..............$130, gold.	Cabin..............$100, gold.
Second cabin.... 80, gold.	Second cabin.... 80, gold.

Return tickets, cabin..................$220 and $250, gold.
Second cabin...................................150, gold.

By steamers carrying Steerage Passengers.

First cabin.......$80 gold. | Steerage....$30, currency.
Return tickets..................................$150, gold.

Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional.

Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates.

Through Bills of Lading given for Belfast, Glasgow, Havre, Antwerp and other ports on the Continent, and for Mediterranean ports.

For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's Office, No. 4 Bowling-green.

For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building. CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL AND QUEENSTOWN, From Pier No. 47 North River.

ENGLAND, THOMPSON, Saturday, July 29, at 2 P. M.

FOR LONDON DIRECT.

DENMARK, ANDREWS, Wednesday, July 19, at 2 P. M.
ERIN, LAWSON, Saturday, July 22, at 8½ A. M.

Passage to Liverpool, Queenstown, or London; Cabin, $75 and $65, currency; steerage, $28 currency.

Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow, $32 currency.

For further particulars apply at the Company's offices, No. 69 Broadway.

F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River, as follows:

ST. LAURENT.....LEMARIE......Saturday, July 29
VILLE DE PARIS..SURMONT......Saturday, Aug. 12
PEREIRE...........DAURE........Saturday, Aug. 26
LAFAYETTE.......ROUSSAN......Saturday, Sept. 9

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First Cabin............$140 | Second Cabin............$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

These steamers do not carry steerage passengers.

American travelers going to or returning from the Continent of Europe, by taking the steamers of this line, avoid both transit by English railways and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble and expense.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

WHITE STAR LINE.

NEW-YORK, CORK AND LIVERPOOL, NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS, THE SIX LARGEST IN THE WORLD, 6,000 tons burden—3,000 horse-power each.

Sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

ATLANTIC, Capt. MURRAY, Saturday, Aug. 5, at 9 A. M. OCEANIC, Capt. THOMPSON, on Saturday, Aug. 19, at 4 P. M. BALTIC, Sept. 2, at 4 P. M. From the White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City. Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED AND COMFORT.

Saloons, state-rooms, smoking-room and bath-rooms in midship section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

RATES—Saloon, $80 gold. Steerage, $30 currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the Old Country can now obtain steerage, prepaid certificates, $33, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia China, &c.

Excursion tickets granted at lowest rates.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information, apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, to and from NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW, Calling at Londonderry to land Mails and Passengers.

Passengers booked and forwarded to and from all railway stations in Great Britain, Ireland, Germany, Norway, Sweden or Denmark and America as safely, speedily, comfortably and cheaply as by any other route or line.

"EXPRESS" STEAMERS.	"EXTRA" STEAMERS.
Europa........Sat., July 22	Ismailia......Wed., July 26
India..........Sat., July 29	Caledonia....Wed., Aug. 2
Columbia......Sat., Aug. 5	Alexandria..Wed., Aug. 9
Anglia.........Sat., Aug. 12	Assyria......Wed., Aug. 16

And every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY thereafter from Pier 20 North River, New-York, at noon.

Rates of passage, payable in currency, to Liverpool, Glasgow or Derry:

First cabins, $65 and $75, according to location.

Cabin excursion tickets good for twelve months, securing best accommodations, $130.

Intermediate, $33; steerage, $28.

Certificates at lowest rates, can be bought here by those wishing to send for their friends.

Drafts issued, payable on presentation.

Apply at the Company's offices to HENDERSON BROTHERS, No. 7 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron-screw steam-ships from PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY as follows:

IDAHO, Capt. PRICE..............July 26, at 12 M.
COLORADO, Capt. T. F. FREEMAN. Aug. 2, at 3 P. M.
WISCONSIN, Capt. WILLIAMS...Aug. 9, at 12 M.
NEVADA, Capt. ——..............Aug. 16, at 3 P. M.
WYOMING, Capt. WHINERAY...Aug. 23, at 11 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Cap. T. W. FREEMAN Aug. 30, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF BROOKLYN... Saturday, July 22, 4 P. M.
CITY OF WASHINGTON. Saturday, July 29, 2 P. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 1 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Aug. 5, 9 A. M.

And each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

Payable in Gold.		Payable in Currency.	
First cabin	$75	Steerage	$30
To London	80	To London	35
To Paris	90	To Paris	38

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway and Denmark, at reduced rates.

Tickets can be bought here at moderate rates by persons wishing to send for their friends.

For further information apply at the Company's Office. JOHN G. DALE, Agent, No. 15 Broadway, New-York.

BALTIC LLOYD.

For STETTIN direct, touching at CHRISTIANSAND and COPENHAGEN to land passengers and mails.

The first-class iron steam-ship HUMBOLDT, Capt. P. BARANDON, will sail on SATURDAY, July 22, at 2 P. M., from Pier No. 13, North River. To be followed by steamship FRANKLIN, Capt. F. DREYER, on THURSDAY, Aug. —.

Cabin passage, gold, $80; steerage, gold, $25.

Freight for ST. PETERSBURG and other important ports of the Baltic received and through bills of lading signed. For freight or passage apply to WENDT & RAMMELSBERG, Agents. Office, No. 40 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE TO CALIFORNIA, JAPAN AND CHINA,

VIA PANAMA, CARRYING MAILS, PASSENGERS AND FREIGHT TO KINGSTON, JAMAICA, SANTA MARSHA AND GREYTOWN, AND PACIFIC COAST OF MEXICO, CENTRAL AMERICA, PERU, AND CHILI.

Steamers leave 15th and 30th each month, except when those dates fall on Sunday, then the day previous.

July 29—Steamer RISING STAR, Capt. H. P. CONNER, will leave Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock, noon, for Aspinwall direct, connecting at Panama with steamer COLORADO, Capt. PARKER, touching at Punta Arenas, Acajutla and San Jose Guatemala, and also connecting for all Central American and South Pacific ports. Freight for last-named ports received until 4 P. M. of July 27.

Steamer AMERICA will leave San Francisco, Aug. 1, for Japan and China. For rates of passage, freight and all further information, apply at Company's office on the pier, foot of Canal-st.

F. R. BABY, Agent.

FOR ST. THOMAS AND BRAZIL.

UNITED STATES AND BRAZIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

REGULAR MAIL STEAMERS calling on the 23d of every month.

MERRIMACK, Capt. WIER..................July 23
SOUTH AMERICA, Capt. E. L. TINKLEPAUGH, Aug. 23
NORTH AMERICA, Capt. G. B. SLOCUM....Sept. 23

These splendid steamers sail on schedule time, and call at St. Thomas, Para, Pernambuco, Bahia and Rio de Janeiro, going and returning. For engagements of freight or passage, apply to WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

U. S. MAIL TO HAVANA.

ATLANTIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY.

Sailing regularly every THURSDAY, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

MISSOURI, Capt. J. B. EDWARDS.................July 20
COLUMBIA, Capt. E. VAN SICE....................July 27
MORRO CASTLE, Capt. R. ADAMS................Aug. 3

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CARRYING THE ROYAL MAILS.

Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Company's steamer SHERMAN, Capt. A. BLANCHARD, will sail on THURSDAY, July 13, at 3 P. M., precisely, from Pier No. 4 North River.

For freight or passage apply to A. W. DIMOCK, President, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HAVANA, SISAL AND VERA CRUZ.—New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line, leaving Pier 17 E. River, at 3 P. M., direct to Havana.

CITY OF MEXICO, Timmerman...Thursday, July 27
CITY OF MERIDA, Deaken.....Wednesday, Aug. 16

For freight or passage apply to F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition and an infinity of annoyances, to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.

THE FLORIDA PORTS, AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

FOUR STEAMERS A WEEK, TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HERMAN LIVINGSTON, Capt. CHEESEMAN, THURSDAY, July 20, from Pier No. 36 North River, at 3 P. M. LIVINGSTON, FOX & CO., Agents, No. 157 West-st.

SAN SALVADOR, Capt. NICKERSON, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 8 North River, at 3 P. M. WM. R. GARRISON, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green.

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, July 22, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M. R. LOWDEN, Agent, No. 93 West-st.

CLEOPATRA, Capt. PHILLIPS, TUESDAY, July 25, from Pier No 16 East River at 3 P. M. MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents, Nos. 61 and 62 South-st.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.

Superior accommodations for passengers.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia, to all points.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway.	GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

CUNARD LINE.

REDUCTION OF PASSAGE RATES. See general advertisement.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

FINANCIAL.

TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner,	BANKERS,	A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

No. 14 Nassau-st., N. Y.,
(Corner Pine-st., opposite United States Treasury.)

Interest allowed on daily balances. Certificates of Deposit issued available at all business centres.

Collections made with prompt returns. Stocks, Bonds, Gold, &c., bought and sold on commission. Advances made on approved securities.

Sight Drafts and Telegraphic Transfers on San Francisco.

Desirable investment securities for sale.

VERMILYE & CO.

BANKERS,
16 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS AND GOLD.

MAKING LIBERAL ADVANCES.

INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

FIRST-CLASS CITY AND COUNTY BONDS,

PAYING FROM
10 TO 12 PER CENT.,
FREE OF ALL TAXES.
INTEREST COUPONS PROMPTLY PAID SEMI-ANNUALLY IN NEW-YORK.

CHOICE SECURITIES OF UNDOUBTED CHARACTER BELOW PAR.

CASH VALUATION OF PROPERTY....$45,719,817
WHOLE INDEBTEDNESS, (LIMITED,) ONLY..................892,000

ALSO, AN EXTENSIVE VARIETY OF OTHER SECURITIES FOR SAFE AND PROFITABLE INVESTMENTS AT LOW RATES. FOR SALE BY

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,

BANKER, STOCK AUCTIONEER, DEALER AND BROKER IN MUNICIPAL BONDS, NO. 43 PINE-ST.

N. B.—FIRST-CLASS INVESTMENT SECURITIES, PAYING LARGE RATES OF INTEREST, A SPECIALTY WITH THIS HOUSE FOR MANY YEARS.

7 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds, ISSUED BY THE

Burlington, Cedar Rapids and Minnesota Railway Company.

FREE OF UNITED STATES TAX,
On a completed road in profitable operation,
AT 90 AND INTEREST.

ALSO,

8 Per Cent. 1st Mortgage Gold Bonds OF THE

Selma and Gulf Railroad Co.,

GUARANTEED BY THE STATE OF ALABAMA ON COMPLETED ROAD, AT 95 AND INTEREST.

After thorough investigation we recommend these bonds to investors, as both safe and profitable. Pamphlets and particulars furnished on application.

HENRY CLEWS & CO., NO. 32 WALL-ST., N. Y.

DESIRABLE HOME SECURITIES.

MEAD & CLARK,

FINANCIAL AGENTS, NO. 141 BROADWAY, AND ERASTUS F. MEAD, Banker, No. 340 3d-av., corner 25th-st.,

Invite the attention of capitalists and investors generally to the

First Mortgage
7 Per Cent. Gold Bonds
OF THE
WALKILL VALLEY RAILWAY CO.,

which they offer for sale at ninety and accrued interest, in currency.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,

BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,

Issue Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, and Draw Bills on MUNROE & CO., No. 7 Rue Scribe, Paris, and ALEXANDERS, CUNLIFFES & CO., No. 30 Lombard-st., London.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.

NO. 59 WALL-ST.,

Issue COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

WESTCHESTER TOWN BONDS BOUGHT AND SOLD BY EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st.

NOTICE, 25,000.

DES MOINES VALLEY RAILROAD.

Agreeably to the provisions contained in the First Mortgage Deed of the Des Moines Valley Railroad Company, dated Oct. 1, 1868, made to the undersigned Trustees, to secure the payment of the Land Grant Mortgage Bonds, sealed proposals, addressed to W. S. GILMAN and N. A. COWDREY, Trustees, No. 47 Exchange-place, New-York, will be received until noon of the 20th day of July, 1871, for the sale to the undersigned of Twenty-five of the above-named bonds, of $1,000 each, which bonds will then be redeemed with money derived from the sale of said lands.

W. S. GILMAN,
N. A. COWDREY, } Trustees.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., No. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD of Directors of this Company, held this day, Mr. Wm. H. Bridgman was appointed Secretary of the Company, in place of Alexander Wiley, Jr., deceased, and Mr. Edwin J. Barney Assistant Secretary.

WM. MULLIGAN, President.

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF THE CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY OF IOWA.—The annual election for directors of this Company will take place at their office in Marshalltown, Iowa, on MONDAY, Aug. 7, 1871, between the hours of 10 o'clock A. M. and 2 o'clock P. M., and such other business transacted as may regularly come before said meeting. J. MILLER, JR., Secretary.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, June 27, 1871.

BOARD OF FINANCE AND TAXATION, JERSEY CITY, May 11, 1871.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT all improvement certificates and bonds of Jersey City due on or before Sept. 1, 1871, will be paid on presentation, with accrued interest, at the Controller's office, Jersey City. ROBERT HUTTON, Clerk.

$25,000, $20,000, $15,000, $10,000, $5,000 to loan on bond and mortgage, on first-class improved City property; no bonus asked. SIMONSON & WATTERS, No. 1½ Pine-st.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE Scrip of all issues wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine-st., corner William-st.

FINANCIAL.

FIRST MORTGAGE GOLD BONDS,

OF

TWO RAILROAD COMPANIES

COMBINED, HAVING A PAID-UP CAPITAL OF

EIGHT MILLIONS,

WITH 250 MILES OF ROAD IN OPERATION CONNECTING

New-York City with the Great Lakes

BY THE

MOST DIRECT ROUTE POSSIBLE.

THE BONDS SECURED BY A FIRST MORTGAGE ON THE FIRST FORTY MILES WEST FROM NEW-YORK CITY AT THE RATE OF $30,000 PER MILE.

$30,000 PER MILE ALREADY EXPENDED ON THAT PORTION OF THE ROAD.

A MAP AND CIRCULAR RELATING TO THE BONDS OF THE

Montclair Railway

OF

NEW-JERSEY,

INDORSED BY THE N. Y. & O. MIDLAND CO.,

MAY BE HAD BY APPLICATION TO

LEONARD, SHELDON & FOSTER,

NO. 10 WALL-ST.,

AND THE

MONTCLAIR RAILWAY CO.,

NO. 25 NASSAU-ST.

THE NATIONAL TRUST COMPANY.

OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK,
Nos. 261 AND 263 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WARREN-ST.

Capital, - - - - - $1,000,000.

Pays Four per Cent. Interest per Annum on Deposit, Subject to Check at Sight.

Pays Five Per Cent. Interest Per Annum on Special Deposits Remaining Six Months or Longer.

Empowered to Act as Financial Agent for States, Corporations, and Individuals.

To Act as Agents of Corporations in Issuing Registering, or Countersigning Certificates.

To Act as Trustees of Mortgages of Railroads and Other Corporations.

To Act as Trustees for Married Women, and May Take Charge of and Manage Their Separate Property.

The Company is a Legal Depository for Moneys Paid into Court.

D. R. MANGAM, President.
JAMES MERRELL, Secretary.

RONDOUT AND OSWEGO Railroad Company.

First Mortgage Gold Bonds.

Principal and Interest Payable in Gold.

Seven per Cent. per Annum, Payable Semi-Annually.

Issue of Bonds limited to $20,000 per mile of completed road. Bonds secured by a first mortgage to the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, of New-York, as Trustee, and covering every description of property the Company now own, or whatever they may acquire hereafter.

The Road is now being rapidly pushed forward to completion by able contractors, and it is expected that the whole route to Oswego will be completed next year.

The Bonds are for $1,000 each in Coupons: thirty years to run. Price 90 in currency and accrued interest. For sale by

EDWARD HAIGHT & CO., No. 9 Wall-st., New-York.

BANKING HOUSE OF Geo. Opdyke & Co.

25 NASSAU ST.
CORNER OF CEDAR ST.

FOUR PER CENT. interest allowed on current accounts, subject to check at sight.

PRIME INVESTMENTS for trust and other funds always on hand.

INVESTMENT ORDERS promptly executed for Governments, Gold, Bonds and other Securities.

COLLECTIONS WANTED ON CHICAGO, KEOKUK, DES MOINES, IOWA CITY, ST. JOSEPH, and other points in the Western States.

JOHN J. CISCO & SON,

BANKERS,
No. 59 Wall-st., New-York,

RECEIVE DEPOSITS subject to check at sight, on which INTEREST is allowed at the rate of FOUR PER CENT. per annum.

Checks drawn on us are received on deposit by all the City banks.

CERTIFICATES OF DEPOSIT issued, payable on demand.

GOVERNMENTS, GOLD, STOCKS and BONDS bought and sold on commission.

IOWA COUNTY AND CITY BONDS of the old issues bought at best rates.

HOWARD DARLINGTON, No. 147 South 4th-st., Philadelphia, Penn.

WE WANT A LOAN OF $50,000 FOR two years at twelve per cent. per annum; security, 20,000 acres of fine Kansas land, selected in 1859, lying in one or more counties with railroads. If loan is made will pay expense of party to examine land and title. Address WILCOX, ADAMS & CO., Topeka, Kansas.

VIRGINIA BONDS, COUPONS, REGistered stock and interest certificates funded into the new consolidated bond of the State of Virginia, at a moderate charge and with promptness. Virginia bonds and coupons bought and sold at market rates. Particular attention given to correspondents.

JOHN B. MANNING, No. 6 Broad-st.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND AND OTHER RAILROAD BONDS bought and sold by CHARLES W. HASSLER, No. 7 Wall-st.

FOREIGN HOTELS.

LIVERPOOL ANGEL HOTEL.

This is one of the finest hotels in Liverpool, and from its proximity to the landing stages and railway stations, most desirable temporary residence for those arriving or departing by the various mail steamers.

First-class restaurant is attached. Excellent family hotel. J. S. SHORT, Manager, late Manager to the Liverpool Adelphi Hotel.

References to George S. Partridge, Jr., Esq., No. 873 Broadway, New-York; Paris, London, &c. Bedrooms, 2s. 6d.; sitting-rooms, 6s., and upwards; attendance, 1s. 6s. per day.

FURNITURE.

WARREN WARD & CO., MANUFACTURERS and wholesale and retail dealers in EVERY VARIETY OF FURNITURE for City and country residences.

Nos. 75 and 77 Spring-st., corner of Crosby.

DIVIDENDS.

TWENTY-EIGHTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF RELIEF FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 148 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent free of Government tax, payable to the stockholders on demand.

W. E. CRARY, Secretary.

EIGHTY-SIXTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE NORTH AMERICAN FIRE INS. CO., NO. 192 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of FIVE per Cent., free of Government tax, payable on demand.

F. H. CARTER, Secretary.

ARE YOU INSURED?

OFFICE OF THE RUTGERS FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 180 CHATHAM-SQUARE, JUNCTION OF WORTH AND MOTT STS.

THIRTY-FOURTH DIVIDEND.—The Board of Directors has declared a Dividend of Eight per Cent., free of tax, payable August 1, 1871.

JOS. W. DUGLISS, Secretary.

STUYVESANT INSURANCE COMPANY.

THIRTY-THIRD DIVIDEND.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, has been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable on demand at No. 122 Bowery.

GEORGE B. RHOADS, Secretary.

TWENTY-NINTH DIVIDEND.

OFFICE LENOX FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, NO. 158 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A Dividend of Five per Cent., free of Government tax, is payable on demand. A. H. WALTON, Secretary.

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, NEW-YORK, June 8, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT. out of the net earnings of the Company for the last six months has been declared, payable to the stockholders, free of Government tax, on the 1st day of August, 1871, at the office of the Union Trust Company of New-York.

The transfer-books will be closed on the 26th day of June inst., and remain closed until further order.

JAMES H. BANKER, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY, NEW-YORK, JUNE 21, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. IN currency, free of Government tax, has been declared by the Board of Directors of this Company, payable on the 1st day of August next to the holders of full-paid shares registered at the close of the 15th day of July next, after which date and until the 5th day of August next the transfer-books will be closed.

L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Assistant Treasurer.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, MACON AND WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, MACON, Ga., June 28, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., free from tax, out of the earnings for the last six months, payable to the stockholders registered in the New-York Agency, at the National Bank of the Republic, New-York, on the 20th inst., until which date the transfer-books are closed.

MILO S. FREEMAN, Treasurer.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI AND INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY COMPANY, July 12, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE AND ONE half per Cent., free of United States tax, has been declared by this Company, payable on and after Aug. 1. Stockholders holding certificates registered at New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company of New-York, No. 49 Wall-st.

The transfer-books will be closed from the evening of the 15th inst. until Aug. 2. By order of the Board of Directors.

GEORGE H. RUSSELL, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF WELLS, FARGO & CO., No. 84 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF THREE DOLLARS per share on the Capital Stock of this Company has been declared, payable on and after Aug. 1, 1871. The transfer-books will be closed at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of July 21, and reopened on the morning of Aug. 2. By order of the Board.

C. GODDARD, Treasurer.

THE GERMAN AMERICAN BANK, NEW-YORK, July 11, 1871.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR (4) PER cent., free of Government tax, will be paid to the stockholders of this Bank, on and after the 1st day of August next.

The transfer-book will remain closed from 20th inst. until that date, inclusive.

By order of the Board.

O. H. SCHREINER, Cashier.

CLINTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, OFFICE NO. 156 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

DIVIDEND.—THE USUAL SEMI-ANNUAL Dividend of Seven (7) per Cent., free of tax, has this day been declared payable, on demand.

JOHN BARRY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF EXCELSIOR FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 130 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, June 21, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent., free of tax, will be paid on and after July 1, 1871. SAMUEL M. CRAFT, Secretary.

BUFFALO FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE CO., BUFFALO, July 3, 1871.

THE TRUSTEES OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. New-York stockholders will be paid at the office, No. 139 Broadway.

C. W. STANDART & CO., Agents.

OFFICE OF THE FULTON FIRE INSURANCE CO., NOS. 152 AND 346 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 18, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a Dividend of Five per Cent., payable on demand, free of all taxes. Payable at the office, No. 346 Broadway.

JAMES M. RANKIN, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE HUMBOLDT FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 120 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF this Company have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Five per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on demand. W. H. BRIDGMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE MANHATTAN INSURANCE CO., NO. 68 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 13, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF Eight (8) per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. GEO. B. HODGSDON, Secretary.

ASTOR FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 104 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 12, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT., free of all taxes, is this day declared, payable 1st August.

JAMES YEREANCE, Secretary.

YONKERS AND NEW-YORK FIRE INSURANCE CO., NO. 176 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 3, 1871.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a semi-annual Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free of tax, payable on demand.

JOHN W. MURRAY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF NIAGARA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 12 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK, July 19, 1871.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY declared a Dividend of Three and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock, payable on demand.

P. NOTMAN, Vice-President and Secretary.

OFFICE LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, No. 152 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, July 6, 1871.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE per Cent. has this day been declared, payable on demand. JOHN C. MILLS, Secretary.

THE PETER COOPER FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY have declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Six per Cent., free of tax, payable on and after 1st August next, at their office, corner 3d-av. and 9th-st.—July 19, 1871.

WM. H. RIBLET, Secretary.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.

Trains leave 30th-st., as follows:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Montreal express.
9:00 A. M., Saratoga special express.
10:30 A. M., Special Chicago express, fast train, with drawing-room cars to Buffalo and Niagara Falls.
11:00 A. M., Northern and Western express.
3:45 P. M., Saratoga special express.
4:00 P. M., Montreal express. Sleeping-cars from New-York to St. Albans.
6:00 P. M., First Pacific express, with sleeping-cars for Watertown, Syracuse, Oswego and Canandaigua.
8:00 P. M., Second Pacific Express, with sleeping-cars for Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, also for Chicago via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads, for St. Louis via Toledo, and Louisville via Indianapolis. This train will leave on Sundays at 6 P. M.
11:00 P. M., Utica and Troy Express, with through sleeping-cars.
2:00 P. M., Hudson Special train.
7:00 A. M. and 5 P. M., Poughkeepsie trains.
9:45 A. M., 12:30, 4:15, and 6:15 P. M., Peekskill trains.
5:30 and 7:00 P. M., Sing Sing trains.
6:30, 7:10, 9:05, and 10:00 A. M.; 1:30, 3:00, 4:25, 5:10, 8:10, and 11:30 P. M., Yonkers trains.
Sunday Way Trains.—8:30 A. M., and 4:00 P. M., Yonkers Special; 9:00 A. M., Poughkeepsie Special, makes no stop south of Yonkers.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent,
NEW-YORK, June 26, 1871.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

The only double track Railroad on Long Island.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

Commencing MONDAY, May 15, 1871, from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

8:00 A. M. Mail for Patchogue, connection at Babylon, for Fire Island, and at Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
9:00 A. M. Rockaway Excursion.*
10:00 A. M. Accommodation for Babylon.
3:30 P. M. Express for Patchogue, connecting at Babylon for Fire Island, and from Patchogue by stage for Belleport and Fire Place.
4:30 P. M. Patchogue Accommodation.
5:30 P. M. Babylon Accommodation.
6:30 P. M. Merrick Accommodation.

The 8:00 and 10:00 A. M.; and 3:20, 4:30 and 6:30 P. M. trains connect at Valley Stream for Hempstead and Rockaway.

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

For further particulars see time table.

*This train will commence running July 1, 1871.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 24, 1871, trains will leave James-slip as follows:

8:00 A. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor.
8:00 A. M.—Northport and Glen Cove.
10:30 A. M.—Hicksville Way Train.
3:30 P. M.—Greenport and Sag Harbor Express.
4:30 P. M.—Northport and Glen Cove Express.
4:30 P. M.—Riverhead Express.
6:00 P. M.—Northport Way Train.

All trains connect at Mineola with Hempstead.

Sunday Excursion Trains for Roslyn, Glen Cove, Locust Valley, Hicksville, Huntington and Northport, leave Hunter's Point at 9 A. M. and 6 P. M.

PERSONAL.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH A VIEW TO matrimony, requested by a gentleman aged thirty, with a lady between twenty-one and twenty-five years of age, either American or German; a brunette, of good education, religious, and in moderate circumstances. Address D. DALE, Box 129 Times Office.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES, WAGON AND HARNESS.—A pair of good, sound, (gray and bay,) kind horses, eight years old, free travelers, with a new, light, two-seat rockaway carriage and good double set of harness, with blankets and sheets, for sale cheap, as the owner will leave home. Apply to P. COAKLEY, No. 162 Pacific-st., near Clinton-st., Brooklyn.

FOR SALE—A VERY FINE BAY HORSE, seven years, sixteen hands, speedy and desirable; also, fine brown horse, suitable for any purpose; also, pair beautiful ponies, thirteen hands, five and six years old. The above guaranteed in every respect. Apply to JOSEPH TOWNLEY, Boulevard Stables, Nos. 155 and 157 West 50th-st.

FOR SALE LOW, FOR WANT OF USE, A pair of very stylish bay carriage horses, sixteen hands high, six and seven years old, warranted sound. Inquire of O. WITTE, No. 40 John-st., New-York, or of THOMAS JACKSON, Atlantic-av., near Classon, Brooklyn.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A COUPE HARness, very little used; cost $150 new. Inquire at livery stables Nos. 336 and 338 West 27th-st.

FOR SALE AT A BARGAIN—A BLACK pony and phaeton; all complete; has been in use by a lady. Call at DEVOE'S stables, 103 Charles-st.

FOR SALE—A FINE BAY HORSE, CARriage and harness. Inquire of J. M. EDGAR, No. 148 9th-av.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

NO. 28 WEST 12TH-ST., NEAR 5TH-av., with board, handsomely furnished rooms en suite or singly, also single rooms; house and table first-class; reference given and required.

HOBOKEN.—A PRIVATE FAMILY HAVE a handsomely-furnished parlor and bedroom to let, with or without board; references required. Address No. 114 River-terrace.

NO. 53 WEST 33D-ST., NEAR BROADway; spacious rooms; superior board for families and gentlemen; Summer prices.

SUMMER RESORTS.

THE CATSKILL MOUNTAIN HOUSE.

THIS FAVORITE SUMMER RESORT, commanding a view of the valley of the Hudson unsurpassed by any in the world, and so justly celebrated for its delightful temperature, will be open from June 10 to Oct. 1.

Stages connect at Catskill with the trains of the Hudson River Railroad, and the day boats from Albany and New-York. Also, with the steam-boats *Thomas Powell* and *Sunnyside*, leaving Pier No. 43, foot of Canal-st., New-York, for Catskill daily, at 5 P. M., Saturday at 2 P. M.

CHAS. L. BEACH, Proprietor.

LAKE MOHONK,

(PALTZ POINT,)
A DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RESORT.

This new and remarkable place presents some of the grandest lake and mountain scenery on the Atlantic sea-board. Air cool and bracing. No liquors and no gambling. Board $10 to $18 per week. Erie Railroad cars leave New-York for Lake at 8 A. M. and 4½ P. M. For circulars, address Lake Mohonk House, New-Paltz, Ulster County, New-York.

ALBERT K. SMILEY, Proprietor.

THE NEW-HAVEN HOUSE,

In the beautiful semi-rural "City of Elms." Its modern improvements and most excellent table recommend it as a delightful Summer house, as well as a stopping place, desirable for tourists on their way to and from all points in New-England.

S. H. MOSELEY, Former partner Brevoort House.

COOPER HOUSE,

Cooperstown, N. Y. Open for the season. Four hours by rail from Albany. Accommodations for over 300 guests. COLEMAN & MAXWELL.

ON THE BEACH AT ROCKAWAY.—ST. JAMES HOTEL, FAR ROCKAWAY, is now open for the reception of guests; table and management first-class; finest surf and still-water bathing on the coast; charges moderate; take South-side Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand-st. Ferries.

E. A. DARRAGH, Proprietor.

SUMMER RETREAT—THE MOST DElightful place in the State, the New-Jersey Military Institute, on the Delaware River, Trenton, N. J. Inquire at No. 54½ West 32d-st., or at Trenton by mail.

COOPER COTTAGE, OPPOSITE THE depot, Long Branch, N. J. C. F. HENDRICKSON, Proprietor. First-class transient board, $3 per day.

DUNBARTON HOUSE, NEAR LONG BRANCH.—High grounds, shady and retired; no bar; stages run to beach and cars; terms moderate. Apply by mail or at No. 30 Beekman-st., New-York.

COUNTRY BOARD.

SUMMER BOARD.—PERSONS DESIRing board in a private family can be accommodated by calling on or addressing the subscriber, at Ocean Port, N. J.; the house is pleasantly situated on the bank of the Shrewsbury River, about fifteen minutes' walk from the railroad depot, and three miles distant from Long Branch. HENDRICK SMOCK.

COUNTRY BOARD ON THE HUDSON, at Hyde Park; house beautifully situated, with superior shade; location unsurpassed; no effort spared to make the house desirable and comfortable; convenient to boats and cars. Address Box No. 27, or apply at Post-office, Hyde Park.

GOOD BOARD AT A FARM-HOUSE, near a village, in the mountains; $6 per week. O. R. BORTHWICK, Cornwallville, Greene County, New-York.

GOOD BOARD—IN HEALTHY LOCALIty, fifty miles from New-York. Address Mrs. J. FROGLEY, Stanhope, N. J.

FIRST-CLASS PRIVATE BOARD near the Heath House. Address S. V. FISHER, Schooley's Mountain Springs, New-Jersey.

AMENIA SEMINARY—OPEN FOR SUMmer board July 1. Direct run by Harlem cars. Send for circular. S. T. FROST, A. M., Proprietor.

AUCTION SALES.

MORTGAGE SALE.—WHEREAS, THE Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, for the purpose, as expressed by them, of completing, finishing and operating their railroad, made and executed three hundred and sixty of their bonds of the denominations of five hundred dollars each, numbered from one to three hundred and sixty, both inclusive, and two hundred of their bonds of the denominations of one hundred dollars each, numbered from one to two hundred, both inclusive, said bonds bearing date as the 1st day of April, 1869, and all payable on the 1st day of January, 1889, with interest on the same from the 1st day of July, 1869, payable semi-annually, on the 1st day of January and July in each year, and to secure the payment of the principal and interest secured to be paid by said bonds, said Corporation, "The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company," by an indenture bearing date on said 1st day of April, in the year 1869, and recorded in the office of the Clerk of the County of Richmond, State of New-York, in Liber 58, of mortgages, on page 252, &c., did bargain, sell, transfer and convey to the undersigned, and to his successor or successors, as Trustees, the following property rights, interest estate, and franchise as in said indenture described, viz.: All the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, its railroad, from Howland's Hook to the Southern terminus of New-York-avenue, including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all rails or other materials used thereon, or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used thereon or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and incomes, or any rights thereto or interest therein, together with all the tolls or income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights, and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company, of, in, and to, or concerning the same, the same to be held by the undersigned as Trustee as aforesaid upon certain trusts which are hereinafter received, that is to say: That in case the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company should fail to pay the principal, or any part thereof, or any of the interest on any of the said bonds executed as aforesaid at any time when the same might become due and payable, and should have been demanded according to the tenor thereof, then after ninety days from such default, payment thereof having been again demanded, if the same should remain unpaid, upon the request of the holder of any of said bonds on which said interest might remain unpaid, the undersigned, as Trustee as aforesaid, might enter into and take possession of all, or any part of the said premises or property, and as such Trustee, (on the written request of the holder or holders of any one of said bonds, due and unpaid, or upon which interest has been due and unpaid for ninety days, and payment of which has been duly demanded, should cause the said premises, or so much thereof as should be necessary to pay and discharge the principal and interest of all such of said bonds as might then be due and unpaid, to be sold at public auction in the City of New-York; and after paying the costs and expenses of managing such property and of said sale, to apply the proceeds thereof to the satisfaction and payment of the principal and interest due and unpaid on the said bonds of said Company.

And, whereas, the said the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company has failed to pay the interest on a portion of its said bonds, executed and issued as aforesaid, when said interest became due and payable, and said interest still remains due and unpaid, notwithstanding payment of the same was duly demanded when said interest was due and payable, and again demanded ninety days after said default and demand, and the holders of several said bonds on which said interest remains unpaid and has been twice demanded as aforesaid, have in writing requested that the undersigned, as Trustees aforesaid, shall in pursuance and compliance with the power conferred on him as aforesaid by said indenture, cause said premises, rights, and franchises and property of said Company, or so much thereof as may be necessary, to be sold at public auction, in the City of New-York.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given that the undersigned Trustee as aforesaid, will sell at public auction, at the Exchange Sales-room, at No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on THURSDAY, the 13th day of July, 1871, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, all the present and in future to be acquired property of the Staten Island Shore Railroad Company; that is to say, its railroad from Howland's Hook to the southern terminus of New-York-av., including the right of way thereof, with the superstructure and all other materials used therein or procured therefor, or which may be hereafter used therein or procured therefor, and all horses, cars, harness, machinery, bridges, viaducts, culverts, fences, stables, depots, grounds, and buildings erected thereon, and all rights therein, tolls and income to be had or levied therefrom, and all the franchises, rights and privileges of the said The Staten Island Shore Railroad Company of, in and to, or concerning the same.

Dated April 12, 1871. C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.
HENRY D. TOWNSEND, Attorney for Trustee, No. 290 Broadway, New-York.

The above sale postponed to THURSDAY, July 20, at the same place and hour.

C. C. NORVELL, Trustee.

JOHN H. DRAPER & CO., Auctioneers.

THE DELAWARE LACKAWANNA and Western Railroad Company will sell 130,000 tons Scranton Coal at public auction, on WEDNESDAY, July 26, at 12 o'clock noon, at No. 26 Exchange-place. SAMUEL SLOAN, President.

AMUSEMENTS.

WALLACK'S.

A DECIDED HIT.
GREAT SUCCESS OF THE NEW DRAMA BY BOUCICAULT.
EVERY EVENING,
ELFIE;
OR, THE CHERRY-TREE INN.

The play will be presented with NEW MUSIC, NEW and BEAUTIFUL SCENERY, NEW MECHANICAL EFFECTS, NEW PROPERTIES and APPOINTMENTS, and NEW COSTUMES.

In the third act a COUNTRY DANCE.

The drama will have the advantage of the following well-known artists in the cast: Messrs. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH, J. H. STODDART, CHARLES FISHER, TEESDALE, B. T. RINGGOLD, CHAS. ROCKWELL, W. J. LEONARD, Miss EFFIE GERMON and Miss LIZZIE PRICE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

ILLUMINATED GARDEN NOW OPEN.
OLIVER DOUD BYRON
In the new Sensational Drama of
ACROSS THE CONTINENT.
NEW SCENERY, MECHANICAL EFFECTS, AND A POWERFUL CAST.
MATINEE SATURDAY, AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.

AN ENTIRELY NEW ATTRACTION.
First appearance of the talented young artist,
MR. GEO. C. BONIFACE,
in a popular dramatization of Victor Hugo's Legend of
LES MISERABLES.
EVENING AT 8. SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2
MATINEE TODAY AT 2 P. M.
ALL THAT GLITTERS IS NOT GOLD.
Concluding each day with a favorite farce.

INSTRUCTION.

MOUNT PLEASANT MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS, AT SING SING, ON THE HUDSON.

The course of instruction embraces the following departments: Classical and Modern Languages, Elementary, Mathematical and English Studies and Natural Science. Classes are also formed in Music, Drawing, Fencing and Elocution.

A thoroughly-organized Military Department, Riding-School with well-trained horses, Gymnasium, &c.

Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20.

BENJAMIN & ALLEN, Principals.

WILLIAMS COLLEGE,

WILLIAMSTOWN, MASS.

Applicants for admission to Williams College will be examined on TUESDAY, June 27, at 9 A. M., in Alumni Hall.

There will be another examination at the same place on WEDNESDAY, Aug. 30; and private examination will be given to those who cannot conveniently be present on either of these days, on application to the President.

Pecuniary assistance will be given to all young men of character and ability who may need it.

MARK HOPKINS, President.

MISS HINSDALE AND MRS. KEITH

Will reopen their ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL for young ladies and children, Nos. 275 and 277 Madison-av., ON THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1871.

Address by letter until Sept. 5.

MISS ARMSTRONG'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES will open at NO. 88 MADISON-AV., New-York, on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MISS WHITCOMB'S

ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN, No. 82 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn Heights, N. Y., will reopen on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 20. Address as above.

MORRIS FEMALE INSTITUTE,

MORRISTOWN, N. J.

Offers to a small number of pupils the best educational advantages and a delightful home.

C. G. HAZELTINE, A. M., Principal.

RYE FEMALE SEMINARY.

The next session commences Sept. 18. The course of instruction is extensive and thorough. For particulars apply to the principal, Mrs. S. J. LIFE, Rye, N. Y.

MISS VAN WAGENEN

Will reopen her Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 27, at No. 13 East 49th-st.

RIVERVIEW MILITARY ACADEMY, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.—Location healthy. Scenery unequaled. Building convenient. Teachers highly educated, earnest, working men. System of Order unsurpassed. A wide-awake, thorough-going school for boys wishing to be trained for business, for college, or for West Point, or the Naval Academy. Address OTIS BISBEE, A. M., Principal and Proprietor.

MRS. DOTY'S & MRS. TRIVETT'S Boarding and Day School for young ladies, at Astoria, N. Y., will reopen the first MONDAY in October. An accomplished and intelligent French lady will dine with the family, when French will be exclusively spoken, thus offering conversational advantages in addition to the usual class exercise.

SUBURBAN HOME SCHOOL, CODMAN Hill, Boston, Mass.—French and English School for young ladies, reopens Sept. 15. Terms for board and tuition in English branches and French, $600 per annum. For circulars, containing particulars in regard to location, references, &c., apply to the Principal, Mrs. S. M. COCHRANE, Milton, Mass.

FORT EDWARD COLLEGIATE INSTItute prepares for College, for Business, for Teaching, or for Life. Superb brick buildings; $4 per week for board, fuel and washing. Fall term, Aug. 31. For 17 years the best sustained boarding seminary for ladies and gentlemen in the State. Address, for catalogue, Rev. JOS. E. KING, D. D., Fort Edward, N. Y.

MRS. OGDEN HOFFMAN'S ENGLISH and French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 17 West 38th-st., New-York, will be reopened on MONDAY, Sept. 25, by her successors, Mme. da Silva and Mrs. Alex. Bradford. Letters addressed as above will receive prompt attention.

MRS. WILLIAMES' ENGLISH AND French Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children, No. 26 West 39th-st., will reopen on THURSDAY, Sept. 21, 1871. Address by letter until Sept. 1.

ROCKLAND FEMALE INSTITUTE, NYACK, ON THE HUDSON, N. Y.—The Fall term will commence Sept. 15. For circulars with full particulars, address Rev. L. DELOS MANSFIELD, Principal.

DREW LADIES' SEMINARY, CARMEL, N. Y.—Fall session opens Aug. 14. Apply early for catalogues or rooms to the Principal, Rev. GEO. C. SMITH, A. M.

MAPLEWOOD INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies, Pittsfield, Mass., long and widely known for superior facilities and rare beauty and salubrity of location. Address Rev. C. V. SPEAR, the Principal.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, N. Y.—A Boarding School for Boys. The school year will commence Sept. 14. For circulars apply to D. S. ROWE, M. A., Principal.

HIGHTSTOWN CLASSICAL INSTITUTE—A good and safe Boarding School for young men and boys. Terms moderate; send for circular. Rev. J. E. ALEXANDER, Prin., Hightstown, N. J.

BEFORE DECIDING ON A BOARDING School, send for catalogue of Pennington Seminary. It may pay you well to do so. Address THOS. HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

A FAMILY SCHOOL FOR BOYS OF a high order is the Newburgh Institute. For circulars, &c., address HENRY W. SIGLAR, Newburgh, N. Y.

GOTHIC HALL. — YOUNG LADIES' school, Stamford, Conn. The Fall term commences Sept. 20. For circulars apply to principals, Misses AIKEN & CHASE.

GOLDEN HILL SEMINARY FOR YOUNG ladies, Bridgeport, Conn. Miss Emily Nelson, Pr.

TEACHERS.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS TEACHER by a young man who has had six years' experience, four as principal of an academy and two as instructor of Latin and Greek in a popular seminary. Address E. H. DICKINSON, South Amherst, Mass.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—Westchester County.—ELLEN STARK, plaintiff, versus RACHEL S. ROGERS, Stephen S. Marshall, John Bussing, Jeremiah Johnson, Jr., and William H. Miller, John J. Goetschius, Eliza Jane Wilson, individually, and as administratrix of all and singular, the goods, chattels and credits of Andrew Wilson, Jr., deceased; Albert L. Willson, Carolyn Willson, Belle Wilson, Harry G. Wilson, Joseph A. Wilson, Auguste Noel and Auguste Saurel, James K. Pell, Cornelius Dever and David Clarkson, Jr., (survivors, &c., of Walden Pell and Clarence Pell,) Eder V. Haughwout, Francis B. Nicol and William Davidson, (survivors, &c., of William P. Cahill,) Henry Leger, Thomas Palmer, and Martha, his wife, defendants.—Amended summons for relief.—To the defendants above-named, and each of you: You are hereby summoned, and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers, at their office, No. 54 William-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, April 5, 1871.

RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint above referred to in the foregoing summons, was this day duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Westchester, New-York.—Dated April 7, 1871.

RODMAN & ADAMS, Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 54 William-street.
(after May 1, 1871, No. 59 Liberty-street, New-York.)
je22-law6wTh*

CROUCH—KEATING.

IN CHANCERY, IN ENGLAND.—In the matter of the Trusts of an Indenture of Settlement, dated the 6th day of March, 1844, made on the marriage of JAMES CROUCH with HANNAH KEATING, widow.—Whereas, by the said settlement the said James Crouch did, in the event of his having survived the said Hannah Keating, who died at Ledbury, Herefordshire, on the 31st August, 1869, become entitled to a life interest in the funds the subject of such settlement. Now, pursuant to an order of the High Court of Chancery in England, made in the above matter, the said James Crouch, a party to the said indenture, dated the 6th March, 1844, is by his solicitors, on Thursday, the 2d day of November, 1871, at 12 o'clock at noon, to come in and claim the said life interest at the Chambers of the Vice-Chancellor, Sir Richard Malins, No. 3 Stone Buildings, Lincoln's Inn, in the County of Middlesex, in England, or in default thereof he will be considered to have predeceased the said Hannah Keating, and whether in fact he survived her or not, he will be peremptorily excluded from all benefit of or interest under the said indenture of settlement.—Dated this 6th day of June, 1871.

ALFRED RAWLINSON, Chief Clerk.

SINGLETON & TATTERSHALL, No. 9 Great James-st., W. C., agents for MUTLOW & BARBER, Ledbury.

AMUSEMENTS.

FIFTH-AVENUE THEATRE.

Sole Lessee and Manager....Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY

315th and Last Performance of the Season.
BENEFIT OF THE TREASURER.
AN ANGEL
and
THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.

Engagement for a brief period of the popular comedian and Dutch character actor,
JOHNNY ALLEN.
Who will appear in his great specialty entitled
SCHNEIDER;
OR, DOT HOUSE VON DE RHINE.
The greatest of McCloskey's sensational dramas.
EVERY EVENING.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2.

LINA EDWIN'S THEATRE.

GREAT SUCCESS—EVERYBODY DELIGHTED.
The most Elegant Entertainment in the City.
EVERY EVENING THIS WEEK.
THE BERGER FAMILY SWISS BELL-RINGERS
LADY ORCHESTRA! LADY VIOLINISTS!
LADY CORNET PLAYERS! LADY HARPISTS!
YOUNG LADIES' SILVER CORNET BAND!
SOL SMITH RUSSELL,
And all the Favorites will appear.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 2 P. M.

EXCURSIONS.

DELIGHTFUL DAILY EXCURSIONS TO

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Health, comfort and recreation.

SURF AND STILL-WATER BATHING.

GOOD FISHING, SAILING, AND DELICIOUS CLAM-ROASTS.

An extensive restaurant, where every luxury is provided.

Take the South-side Steam Railroad from Roosevelt and Grand streets, N. Y., Ferries, at 8, 9 and 10 A. M., leaving the beach at 1:55, 4:15 and 5:20 P. M.

Tickets for the excursion............................ $1

C. W. DOUGLAS, Superintendent.

FOR EXCURSION AND PICNIC PARTIES.—The large first-class steam-boats SLEEPY HOLLOW, NEW CHAMPION, and BOARDMAN, and barges WALTER SANDS, WM. MYERS, WM. J. HASKETT, and MERCHANT. Also, Dudley's Grove, Myers' Grove, Spring Hill Grove, Alderney Park, Raritan Beach Grove and Iona Island. Apply to J. & E. MEYERS, corner Morton and West sts., upstairs.

STEAMBOATS.

HARLEM, ASTORIA AND NEW-YORK TIME TABLE.

On and after May 4, steamers SYLVAN GLEN, SYLVAN STREAM and SYLVAN GROVE.

Harlem to Peck-slip—6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 A. M.; 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 P. M. Peck-slip to Harlem—7, 8, 9, 10, 12 M.; 1, 3, 4, 5, 6:15 and 7 P. M. Landing at 11th-st., Astoria and 120th-st., each way.

Express boats leave Harlem for Peck-slip—6:30, 8:30, 10:30, 12:30 M.; 2:30 and 4:30 P. M. Express boats leave Peck-slip for Harlem at 7:30, 9:30, 11:30 A. M.; 1:30, 3:30 and 5:30 P. M. Landing at 120th-st., each way.

Boats run hourly on Sundays from Harlem from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M., and Peck-slip from 9 A. M. to 8 P. M. Fare on Sundays, 15 cents.

Freight taken from 7 A. M. to 5 P. M.

J. F. TALMAN, Superintendent.

N. B.—This is the only line connecting with boats for High Bridge.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

STEAM-BOAT FLORENCE,

Capt. JOHN A. CARNIE, Jr., will leave daily, from Franklin-st., Pier No. 35 North River, 9 A. M.; Christopher-st., North River, 9:15 A. M.; Pier No. 4 North River, 9:30 A. M.; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 9:40 A. M. Sunday, Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons, same landings, Christopher-st., North River, 2:20; Franklin-st., North River, 2:35; Pier No. 4 North River, 2:50; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, 3.

MORNING LINE TO PEEKSKILL.

The steam-boat ANTEPOLE leaves EVERY MORNING, (without exception,) Harrison-st., 8 o'clock, landing at 34th-st., at 8:15, Yonkers, Dobb's Ferry, (Tarrytown and Nyack by ferry,) Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point and Verplanck's. N. B.—Tarrytown omitted on Sunday.

PEOPLE'S LINE FOR ALBANY.—The largest and most magnificent river steamers in the world. The ST. JOHN, DREW and DEAN RICHMOND. One of the above steamers will leave Pier No. 41 North River, every afternoon, (Sunday excepted,) at 6 o'clock, arriving at Albany in time to connect with railroad trains West, North and East. Returning, leave the steam-boat landing at Albany at 7 o'clock P. M., or on the arrival of connecting trains from the West and North and East.

Through tickets can be obtained at the office on the wharf, and at Dodd's Express, No. 944 Broadway, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, and baggage checked to its destination. Freight received until the hour of departure.

CONEY ISLAND NORTH AND EAST RIVER LINE.—NORTH RIVER LINE.

Steamer NORWALK leaves regularly every day, West 10th-st., at 9:25, 12:25 and 3:25; Pier No. 36, North Moore-st., at 9:40, 12:40 and 3:40; Pier No. 4 North River at 10, 1 and 4.

EAST RIVER LINE.

Steamer NAUSHON leaves 8th-st. at 8:20, 11:20 and 2:20; Peck-slip at 8:40, 11:40 and 2:40; Fulton Ferry, Brooklyn, at 9, 12 and 3.

THE STEAMER HELEN WILL RUN, in connection with the SEA BIRD, from foot of Franklin-st., for same landings, as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Saturday, 15th..	1:00 P. M.	Monday, 17th....	3:00 P. M.
Monday, 17th...	8:30 A. M.	Tuesday, 18th....	3:00 P. M.
Tuesday, 18th...	8:30 A. M.	Wednesday, 19th	3:00 P. M.
Wednesday, 19th	8:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th..	4:30 P. M.
Thursday, 20th..	8:30 A. M.	Friday, 21st......	5:00 P. M.
Friday, 21st.....	10:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th....	7:30 A. M.

SHREWSBURY, RED BANK AND LONG BRANCH.—The steamer SEA BIRD will leave New-York, foot of Franklin-st., as follows:

LEAVE NEW-YORK.		LEAVE RED BANK.	
Wednesday, 19th	4:30 P. M.	Wednesday, 19th	7:00 A. M.
Friday, 21st....	6:30 A. M.	Thursday, 20th..	7:00 A. M.
Saturday, 22d...	11:00 A. M.	Friday, 21st.....	10:30 A. M.
Sunday, 23d.....	7:00 A. M.	Saturday, 22d...	6:00 P. M.
Monday, 24th...	8:00 A. M.	Sunday, 23d.....	11:30 A. M.
Tuesday, 25th...	9:00 A. M.	Monday, 24th...	12:00 M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO LEWES AND THE DELAWARE BREAK-WATER.—The splendid sea-going steamers EASTERN QUEEN and HAVANA will leave for the above places daily, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 21 North River, affording a splendid opportunity for enjoying a short sea trip, with fine fishing and bathing. Excursion tickets for the trip, good for one week, $5. N. B.—For the present week, boats will leave either place at 8 A. M.

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO GLEN COVE AND ROSLYN, landing at Whitestone, Baylis Dock, Great Neck Sand's Point, Mott's Dock and Glenwood, on and after June 18; steamer ARROWSMITH leaves Pier No. 24 E. R., (Peck-slip,) daily at 9 A. M., stopping at 37th-st. each way, returning to the City about 6 P. M. Steamer SEAWANHAKA leaves daily (Sunday excepted) for the above landings at 4 P. M.

ALBANY AND TROY LINE.—THE OLD, popular, long-established evening line for Albany and Troy, and via connecting railroads to Buffalo and the West, and Saratoga and the North. Three elegant steamers comprise this line, leaving Pier No. 39 North River, Vestry-st., on block south of Jersey Ferry, daily, at 6 P. M., arriving at Albany at 5 A. M. and Troy at 6 A. M. Fare 50 cents via Troy boat.

FOR NORWALK AND DANBURY.—Railroad time, no dust, half railroad fare. The steam-boat NELLY WHITE leaves Pier No. 37 East River, foot of Market-st., every afternoon at 2:45 and 37th-st. at 3 o'clock. Returning leaves Norwalk 7:30 A. M., on the arrival of the Danbury and New-Haven trains. Fare, 75c.; excursion tickets, $1 25.

THE MARY POWELL FROM VESTRY-ST., at 3:30 P. M. daily, making usual landings. Returning leave Rondout, 5:30 A. M.; Poughkeepsie, 6:30; Milton, 6:45; Newburg, 7:30; Cornwall, 7:45; West Point, 8:05; Cozzens, 8:15; arriving in New-York at 10:45.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON BOAT FOR Catskill, Hudson and Coxsackie, landing at New-Hamburg, Marlboro, Highland, Tivoli and Malden.—Steam-boat SUNNYSIDE will leave Pier No. 43, North River, foot Spring-st., at 2 P. M.

FOR STAMFORD AND GREENWICH.—The new and beautiful steam-boat AMERICUS leaves the foot of Market-st. every afternoon at 3:30 and 37th-st. at 3:45 o'clock. Returning leaves Stamford at 7 o'clock and Greenwich at 7:35 A. M.

FOR RONDOUT, LANDING AT COZzens, Newburg, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus, the steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave daily at 4 P. M., Pier No. 34 North River, foot of Harrison-st.

FOR CATSKILL DAILY.—STEAMERS THOMAS POWELL and SUNNYSIDE leave Pier No. 43 North River, foot of Spring-st. at 5 P. M. SATURDAYS at 2 and 2:30 P. M.

TO BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS on Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad.—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catherine-slip at 12 noon and 12 midnight, Sundays excepted.

FOR NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., connecting with road.

MUSICAL.

A GREAT OFFER!!

HORACE WATERS, 481 BROADWAY, N. Y., will dispose of ONE HUNDRED PIANOS, MELODEONS and ORGANS of six first-class makers, including Waters', at EXTREMELY LOW PRICES FOR CASH DURING THIS MONTH, or will take from $4 to $20 monthly until paid; to let, and rent applied if purchased. A new kind of PARLOR ORGAN, the most beautiful style and perfect tone ever made, now on exhibition at 481 Broadway.

HAINES BROTHERS'

CELEBRATED PIANOS.
FIRST-CLASS IN EVERY RESPECT—FULLY WARRANTED.

Satisfaction guaranteed or no sale.

At prices which cannot fail to suit those in search of a piano.

WAREROOMS, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL, No. 27 Union-square.

THE FIRM OF RAVEN & BACON WAS DISSOLVED APRIL 15.

The manufacture and sale of pianos is continued at the old established factory and ware-rooms.

RAVEN & CO., Nos. 149 and 151 Baxter-st.

PIANOS.—SECOND-HAND PIANOS, OF VArious makers, comprising squares, uprights and grands, for sale at low prices by CHICKERING & SONS, No. 11 East 14th-st., between Broadway and 5th-av. Pianos to rent.

MARBLE MANTELS.

A. KLABER, STEAM MARBLE AND Marbleizing Works, 134 and 136 E. 18th-st., offers 500 marble and marbleized mantels, all complete. Monuments, table-tops, &c., at prices that defy competition.

S. KLABER & CO.'S MARBLE-WORKS, No. [illegible] W [illegible]-st., between Broadway and [illegible] av. Marble and marbleized mantels, monuments, head-stones, new original designs; cheapest in City.

CHARGES AGAINST THE POLICE.

The Indiscretion of Capt. Petty and Roundsman Folk Pardoned—The Pitiable Prevarications of Sergt. Quinn Cost Him Ten Days' Pay—A Chance Given the Enemies of Capt. Helme to Prove Their Charge of Cowardice.

At 10 o'clock yesterday morning the Court-room at Police Head-quarters was filled with Captains and other members of the Police Department, to witness the trial of Capt. JOSEPH H. PETTY, Sergt. WILLIAM QUINN, and Roundsman JOHN W. FOLK, all of the Thirteenth Precinct, for violations of the rules in publishing resolutions censuring the the Eighty-fourth Regiment for their conduct during the Eighth-avenue riot. President SMITH and Commissioners BARR and MANIERRE, having taken their seats, the latter rose and referring to the address he had made on the previous day, stated that he was not then aware that any one had offered or was willing to make an affidavit as to the act of cowardice during the riot charged against Capt. HELME. But in the *Sun* of this morning he had seen such an affidavit. He, therefore, considered it due to Capt. HELME and to the Department, that the matter should be fully investigated. Upon motion of Mr. MANIERRE it was ordered that a complaint be made against Capt. JOHN C. HELME, by the Acting Chief Clerk, Mr. HASBROUCK, based upon the affidavit, and Mr. MANIERRE hoped that every one having any knowledge of the facts would come forward and give testimony.

The case of Capt. PETTY being called by President SMITH, that officer stepped forward and began to read the following statement:

To the Honorable the Board of Police of the Police Department of the City of New-York:

GENTLEMEN: In answer to the charge presented against me by D. B. HASBROUCK, Esq., Acting Chief Clerk, of unofficer-like conduct in causing the publication of certain resolutions reflecting upon the conduct of one of the military organizations at the disturbance in Eight-avenue, on the 12th inst., I respectfully state that I am guilty of the indiscretion charged against me. It is with sincere sorrow that I reflect upon the fact that during the exhaustion consequent upon my severe labors of the preceding day, and under the excitement caused by a fire in the rear of my men while they were facing the mob, by which fire one of them had been severely wounded, I allowed myself and the force under my command to make a public statement, without reflecting what the effect might be.

[The voice of Capt. PETTY had been tremulous throughout, but at this point it broke down completely, and, at the suggestion of Mr. BARR, Capt. PETTY sat down, and Mr. HASBROUCK continued the reading of the statement as follows:] But I hope that this offense may be overlooked, in view of my good conduct on the day of the riot and my record during my service in the Department. No one will deny that the Police of the Thirteenth Precinct, who were in a most perilous position throughout the day, acquitted themselves with credit, and surely some allowance may be made for our excited feelings, as we reflected upon the fact that a beloved comrade, who had stood with us in the hottest of the fight, had been unnecessarily shot, even if by mistake. We are but men, subject to human infirmities. Frankly confessing my error, I throw myself upon your sense of justice, as well as upon your mercy, with full confidence that my faithful service not only that day but during many years will not be disregarded, but will be considered in mitigation of my punishment for an offense which was not an intentional violation of any rule of the Department. Respectfully submitted,

JOSEPH H. PETTY,
Captain Thirteenth Precinct Police.

When the reading of this statement had been concluded the Commissioners conferred together, after which Mr. BARR moved, in consideration of the ample and satisfactory apology made by Capt. PETTY, as well as in view of his gallantry during the riot, that the charge against him be dismissed, which, being put to vote, was unanimously carried.

The case of Sergt. WM. QUINN was then called, and that officer stepping forward, said first that his statement was the same as that of the Captain, but Mr. SMITH saying that the statement of the Captain did not apply to him, QUINN then proceeded to deny all knowledge whatever of the meeting held in the Station-house, and declared that he had never seen the resolutions to which his name was signed until he saw them attached to the charge against him. Capt. PETTY, who had meantime regained his composure here stated that no formal meeting was held; that he wrote the resolutions, stepped into the sitting-room, and submitted them to the men by whom they were approved. QUINN was not present in the sitting-room, but when Capt. PETTY was, immediately afterward, sitting at the desk in the office copying the resolutions, QUINN came up, and, having been shown them, approved of them in the most emphatic manner, and in reply to a question of Capt. PETTY authorized his name to be appended to the resolutions. These statements of Capt. PETTY were fully corroborated by Roundsman FOLK, who added that as he was leaving the house to take the resolutions to the newspapers QUINN had asked him what papers they were to be published in, whereas QUINN had stated that he did not know they were to be published. After having asserted that he did not see the resolutions QUINN inadvertently admitted the truth of the statements of Capt. PETTY and President SMITH, remarking that QUINN had told him precisely the same story on Saturday as Capt. PETTY had told, added that no man could tell him a "falsehood and get away with it." Mr. SMITH then put QUINN under oath, and he, forgetting his conflicting statements, swore to the truth of everything he had said. The Commissioners then conferred together, and Mr. SMITH remarked that they would have been pleased to dismiss the complaint, if QUINN had made the same frank and honest statement of his connection with the unfortunate affair as Capt. PETTY had, but under the circumstances they must fine him ten days' pay. Commissioner MANIERRE added that only his good conduct during the riot had saved him from dismissal, and QUINN attempting to make further explanations, Commissioner BARR said he was making matters worse for himself, which had the effect of ending the disgraceful exhibition.

The case of Roundsman FOLK was then called, and that officer making a manly confession of his guilt, the charge against him was dismissed, and he was warned to study the rules of the Department. During the examination of the case it was incidentally developed that the publication of the resolutions was an after-thought, originating with the men who subscribed the money necessary to secure their insertion in the newspapers they selected. Capt. PETTY had assumed the responsibility of the whole affair, and did not bring out the fact that although he had permitted the publication he had not proposed it. Both Capt. PETTY and Roundsman FOLK thanked the Commissioners for the leniency displayed toward them, and promised to show by their conduct in the future that it was not undeserved.

IRISH THREATS.

Gov. Hoffman Denounced—Mayor Hall Applauded.

An indignation meeting of Irish-American citizens of the Nineteenth Ward was held last evening at Brevoort Hall, Fifty-fourth-street and Third-avenue, for the purpose of protesting against the course adopted by Gov. HOFFMAN in protecting the Orange parade on the 12th inst., and of indorsing the act of the Mayor in endeavoring to prohibit the procession. Mr. STEPHEN JOSEPH MEANY was the principal speaker. He asked, How can we avenge the blood of the men which has been shed? How are we to secure proper protection in this country for the men of our own race? Shall Orangemen and Know-Nothingism rule this City. [Never! never!] Never, said the speaker, shall the scenes of Wednesday last be permitted again. [Never! never!] When he saw the dead on Wednesday his blood curdled in his soul, and he prayed to God that he would live to see the day when the act would be avenged. [Cheers.] It was hard to see armed ruffians striking down innocent men and women for the crime of looking upon foolish Orangemen. Women had been made widows and children orphans for the caprice of one man in Albany, who came to New-York to revoke the humane order of the Mayor.

A VOICE—Hang him on the lamp-post.

Mr. MEANY.—No, no, my friend; I pledge myself that every drop of blood shed on that day shall be legally avenged, if there be law in New-York. Never again shall such an occurrence be permitted in New-York; never again shall organized ruffians be allowed to insult Irish citizens who have fought to uphold the Constitution of the United States. [Cheers.] The Legislature must prohibit such processions in future; it cannot do less than the English House of Commons, which prohibits Orange processions in Ireland. When was an Orangeman found fighting the battles of the Union? The Hibernians and Catholics kept aloof from the parade that day. If they had not done so there would be a different story to tell. If the law does not vindicate itself then, I may say something else to you at another time. Gov. HOFFMAN should never again receive the votes of Irishmen. [Never, never.] The following resolutions were passed:

Whereas, The Governor of the State, by issuing his proclamation of protection to the Orange Society on the 12th July, in opposition to the Mayor of this City, is responsible for all the innocent blood that was shed on that day,

Resolved, That we, as law-abiding citizens of this City, protest in our might in behalf of the willful and malicious accusations made against our race by narrow-minded and fanatical bigots, who would feign it a pretext for a religious war.

Resolved, That we, as a liberty-loving and liberal people, fling back with contempt in the teeth of our enemies, the charge that we are a sectarian people, and challenge proof to the contrary.

Resolved, That we hold Gov. HOFFMAN responsible for all the blood that has been shed by his murderous militia on that day; that we will keep him in memory should he come forward to look for our suffrage for any office.

Resolved, That while in condemning Gov. HOFFMAN, we cannot lose sight of the fact that Mayor HALL did all in his power to maintain peace and prevent the willful shedding of blood, we think he is deserving of the regard of the Irish citizens of this great City of New-York.

Resolved, That we, the Irish-American citizens of the Nineteenth Ward, will always act independently in casting our ballots and carefully examining the record of every one who may seek our suffrage.

Another resolution was passed, thanking a portion of the Press for defending the Irish citizens, and pledging the meeting to patronize no paper which was not favorable to the Irish as a peaceable and law-abiding people.

Mr. MULLADA, one of the Fenian exiles, said the citizen soldiery proved themselves incapable of quelling a riot.

Major CONYGHAM, of the Irish Brigade, made a few observations in support of the resolutions, after which Dr. WATERS, a late arrival in this country, and formerly of the Dublin *Irishman*, made a short address, denouncing the massacre, as he called it, on the 12th instant. He asked them to keep orderly and to mark with public reprobation all who had any hand in that disgraceful transaction.

A Mr. MCCORMICK endeavored to address the meeting, but was prevented, after which the meeting adjourned.

THE IRISH BRIGADE.

A Public Meeting to be Called—Irish Opinion on the Riots.

The Irish Brigade Association held the meeting adjourned from Sunday night at the Astor House last evening, Capt. BENSON presiding. Among those present were Major Horgan, Col. Quinlan, Capt. M. W. Wall, Capt. J. Gosson, Major Haverty, Capt. Laffan, Capt. W. L. D. O'Grady, Col. James E. Magee, Capt. Chas. J. Clark, Lieut. P. J. Healy, Capt. Thomas Stanley, Capt. Thomas Morley, Col. John Mechan, and others. The Committee appointed at the last meeting to consider the plan of calling a public meeting of the Irish people, as an expression of their sentiments in regard to the riots of the 12th inst., reported progress through Major HAVERTY without giving any particulars.

It was moved that the report be accepted, and Col. MAGEE moved as an amendment that the Committee be discharged from further action in regard to it.

Mr. STEPHEN J. MEANY, who is an honorary member of the Association, spoke on the amendment. He said:

"This is a matter of the last importance to the whole Irish people of America. It was decided at a previous meeting to call a meeting of the Irish people with reference to this matter. If that Committee is wiped out by the passage of the amendment it is a virtual abandonment of the whole scheme of holding a meeting. Now if any body ought to express opinion on the subject of the riots, it is this body, composed of men who have shown their devotion to the country on the field of battle, and whose history is part of the history of the country. Nobody could suspect it of sinister intentions. Nobody need ask what are its politics. As Irishmen we have reached a crisis as serious for us as the crisis of 1861 was for this Government. The Irish people took a side then, and showed their devotion to the Republic. They showed that the Irish could be depended upon to sustain the laws. We are now challenged again and classed as rioters. Who defends us? Which one of the men that we have built up in political power stands forward to defend us from these disgraceful imputations cast on us in the papers by a parcel of Bohemians? When even the London *Times* takes up the question of these riots, and asks if the troubles of Ireland are not shown to have been due to the natural tendency to disorder of her people, shall we not stand forward to free the Irish people from these foul aspersions? If the Committee appointed to take measures for this end is discharged, you lay the whole thing on the table and will have no meeting. Now I want a meeting, and I believe that a meeting called by this organization, which has earned the confidence of the whole community, will bring out the best Irish element. And when such a meeting is held the decent Irish people will show that they had no connection with these disgraceful riots, and the man who charges it upon them hereafter will have to face the opinion of all the respectable part of the population."

Col. MAGEE, in support of his motion, said: "We are not a political organization, but a social one, aiming only to have our little annual ball and picnic for a pleasant time. I think the Orangemen and Hibernians were both in the wrong on the 12th inst. I freely say, but I do not know that it is our business to interfere." [Voices—"That is the idea." "Go on."]

Col. MAGEE then stated that he considered the object of the body to be purely social. In answer, the Constitution of the organization was read, showing that anything promoting the nationality of Ireland was within its scope.

Mr. MEANY said that a slur had been cast upon the Irish character, stamping all the Irish of this City with the stigma of rioters, and he considered that this Association was a proper body to come forward to vindicate the insulted character of the Irish people, who would otherwise suffer for the evil doings of a few riotous vagabonds.

The amendment was lost and the report of the Committee was received and the Committee continued. The following was then offered: "*Resolved*, That we, as a body, disclaim all connection with the parade of the 12th of July." It was moved to lay this resolution on the table, and the motion was carried. The society then adjourned, subject to the call of the Chair.

The Committee on the meeting state that they have conferred with many patriotic Irishmen with reference to the proposed meeting, and that it will no doubt result in a positive demonstration against the action of all concerned in the riots. The meeting will probably be held at the Cooper Institute within ten days. CHARLES O'CONOR, JOHN MCKEON and other gentlemen are expected to speak, though no definite arrangements have yet been made.

THE DYING HORSES.

The Plague Still Prevalent in this City—Private as Well as Public Stables Afflicted—Result of a Tour of Inspection Made Yesterday.

"That mare is the worst case in the stable," said Superintendent WILSON, of the Eighth-avenue Railroad Company, to the reporter of the TIMES, who was out on a tour of inquiry among the stables yesterday. The case pointed out was indeed a bad one. The wretched animal stood, or rather was suspended by slings in its stall, paralyzed in its limbs, and its head bowed down to the floor. The poor creature was powerless to switch its tail to scatter the swarms of flies that settled upon its body, and its eyes gazed upon those who were observing it with a piteously-appealing look, almost human in expression. "We shall have to knock that mare in the head; the disease is in the brain, and the case is hopeless. We have a number of animals similarly affected, and have lost them all," added Mr. WILSON. Another animal was observed by the reporter, bolstered up on feet by chains and pulleys, with its two hind legs crossed. "That mare," said the same speaker, "was brought in yesterday, afflicted with the disease, and has only been a few days from the country. She has, therefore, not been living on our stable-feed long enough to warrant her being taken with the disease from that cause."

"What feed do you use?" asked the reporter.

"We use corn-meal, mixed with fine wheat feed—the same kind of feed that we have been using all along." In answer to further inquiries, Mr. WILSON stated that there had been one hundred and fifty cases altogether since the disease first made its appearance in the stables, which was about the 4th of July, and it raged with great virulence for about three days, within which period over two-thirds of the number stated were stricken down. About twenty died. Two-thirds of the stock of the Company are mares, but Mr. WILSON stated as a curious fact that there were comparatively few horses afflicted, and that they seemed to be the least liable to attack. He also gave it as his opinion that the disease would henceforth always be troublesome, and no longer confined to establishments where large numbers of horses were stabled. To sustain this theory, he cited the example of its prevalence in private stables, where but few horses were kept and supplied with the best of food and attention.

It is but a short walk from these stables to those of the Sixth-avenue line, and here the reporter met the courteous President of the road, Mr. BUTLER. This gentleman was found in the hospital busily engaged in the inspection of the sick animals under treatment. Mr. BUTLER has given the subject much thought and attention, and the reporter received sufficient information from him to fill many a page with matter worthy of the attention of those interested in the welfare of that most abused and best servant of mankind. There is only space for a few of his valuable observations, however, which may aid in a correct treatment of the mysterious disease that baffles the skill of many veterinary surgeons in good practice.

Mr. BUTLER is of opinion that the disease is contagious in its character, but that the horse is first prepared by feed in which too large a proportion of corn-meal is found. It is only within the last twenty years that corn-meal has been adopted as a diet for horses. Oats was the principal food used before that time, and he believes that the rapid spread of the disease is superinduced by the universal and injudicious use of corn feed. Mr. BUTLER says also that three-quarters of the corn sold in the New-York market is of an inferior quality and more or less tainted.

In connection with Mr. BUTLER's remarks it might be stated that men engaged in grinding corn for feed are in the habit of buying both good and bad corn, and mixing the two varieties, and then selling it for first-class feed. Mr. BUTLER says that in addition to the probable bad effects of feeding too much corn, that horses are sometimes fed on sour feed, which also lays them liable to the attacks of this disease. This is often almost unavoidable, as in his own stable. Here the oats are ground about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and are then made wet and mixed with the cut hay. Chemists say that oat-meal wet and mixed with hay, will sour in six minutes; hostlers say in thirty minutes. It takes full one hour and a half to feed the 800 horses of the establishment, and it must therefore certainly follow that a large proportion of the food has soured before reaching all the stock. He is now doing all that he can to remedy this evil, and he hoped to be soon successful. There have been seventy-two cases in all in these stables since the outbreak of the disease, and thirteen have died. Of the number taken sick, fifty-nine are mares, and of those that have died there have been twelve mares to one horse. There have been, at the Fourth-avenue stables, a total of ninety-six cases out of the 669 horses owned by that Company, and of this number eighteen have died. There is a number of horses still sick, but under good care it is thought that all will recover.

Mr. DICKINSON, of the Third-avenue line, furnished the reporter with a correct list of the number of horses that have been affected in their stables, which gives a total of 400 out of 1,900 horses owned by the Company, of which number fifty-eight have died. Mr. DICKINSON says that mares have been proportionately more subject to the disease than horses, but attributes it to the fact that they are always of a more delicate organization.

The total of the Second-avenue line, where the disease has now entirely ceased, is 105 out of the 735 horses belonging there, of which number ten have died. It is stated at the Fourth-avenue stage line that forty cases is all out of the 350 horses of the line, and four only have died. The Seventh-avenue and Broadway Railroad have had forty cases out of their stock of about 800 horses, of which fifteen have died. The majority were mares, and the feed has been largely corn. A curious case is related at the Madison-avenue stables, where the disease has been raging to a considerable extent, more than 100 horses having been stricken down with the disease. Here a horse apparently dead was dragged into the yard, where he lay with two other dead animals, for removal in the dead-cart. When the cart came the apparently dead horse showed signs of life; he was placed upon his feet, but soon fell again. It was lifted carefully and carried into the stable, and after thorough and constant treatment it became entirely well again. The railroad stable that appears, next to the Eighth-avenue Company's, to be the most afflicted, is the Forty-second-street stable, of the Fourteenth-street and Forty-second-street green car line. It was impossible to see the Superintendent at the hour at which the stables were visited, but it is stated upon good authority that over seventy cases were counted at this place, and that four or five dead horses were seen the other day lying in the yard. The disease has broken out here within the last two or three weeks. It is now quite comomn in private stables, and some have suffered severely. It recently made its appearance in the stables of HARRY ELDRED, on Fifth-avenue, near Forty-fifth-street, which is in close proximity to the Fifth-avenue stage line stables, where the disease was once very virulent. Upon one excellent authority, it is said that three horses were taken with the disease, and upon another that the total is seven at this private stable. There have been three cases in all among Mr. A. T. STEWART's seventy-one horses, in the Amity-street stable, all of which number are now in working order again. The TIMES reporter was informed at Dr. GRICE's stables, in Macdougal-street, that several of the horses of the Adams Express Company were sick with the disease, and that he had been in attendance upon them.

The Horse Plague in Brooklyn.

The horse plague appears to have again broken out in Brooklyn with considerable violence. In the stables of the City Railroad Company nineteen horses are now suffering from it; and in the stables of the Coney Island Railroad Company almost an equal number are afflicted. The malady showed itself first about two weeks ago; and although during that time but one of the animals has died, the disease has continued to spread. Dr. PALMER, veterinary surgeon to the City Company, states that while he is in doubt as to the origin of the disease, he is confident that it may be controlled, and, with proper care, be prevented from having a fatal termination. Old and weak horses, he says, seldom recover, but with horses of good consitution there seems to be no danger; and as the disease is not contagious, he does not think that it is likely to prevail to any alarming extent.

Funeral of United States Gauger Clinton Gilbert.

The funeral of the late CLINTON GILBERT, United States Gauger, who was shot in the Fifth Ward of Brooklyn, by the illicit whisky distillers, on the morning of Friday last, took place yesterday from the Washington-avenue Baptist Church. At noon, all the offices of the Revenue Department were closed, and the employes, to the number of sixty, were present at the church. Besides these there was a detachment of the Fourteenth Regiment in attendance as a guard of honor, as was also a large delegation from the War Veterans' Union Club, of which deceased was a member. The funeral sermon was preached by Rev. J. HYATT SMITH, of the Lee-avenue Baptist Church. He referred to the glory that properly attaches to all who fall in the path of duty, and concluded by addressing to the sorrowing friends the cheering promises of the Christian religion. At the conclusion of the sermon the body was carried from the church to the hearse, which was draped with an American flag. As the coffin was being carried out, a band in attendance played the Dead March from "Saul," all heads were bared, and the last tribute of respect was paid to the deceased by hundreds of weeping friends. This ceremony having been performed, the procession formed and took the route to Green-Wood, where the interment took place. The pall-bearers were: Gen. Jourdan, Hon. Silas B. Dutcher, Col. Chas. B. Morton, Col. Connolly, Col. Gillen, Col. Mosscrop, Capt. Selvage and Mr. Phil. Brennan.

Crimes and Casualties.

The body of SAMUEL GIBSON, who was drowned on Sunday last, while bathing in the East River, at Pier No. 42, was recovered yesterday at Pier No. 43, and was sent to the Morgue for inquest.

MICHAEL FLAHERTY, a laborer, fell overboard, yesterday morning, from the steam-ship *Idaho*, lying at Pier No. 46 North River, and was drowned. The body was subsequently recovered.

An affray occurred yesterday morning at the corner of Spring and Wooster streets, between SALVADOR PATERNS, an Italian, living at the corner of Fifteenth-street and Third-avenue, and a person who is described by the Eighth Precinct Police as "an unknown man who is known." PATERNS, it is claimed, fired a shot at the unnamed, who thereupon drew a razor and cut PATERNS twice in the right side, inflicting severe flesh-wounds. The Police are in pursuit of the assailant, who has escaped.

WM. PRAINFRETT, a laborer, yesterday fell from a truck in Centre-street, near Hester, and had his right ear cut off, besides receiving a fracture of the jaw and other severe injuries. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital.

FRANK CUNO, who is said to be a runner about Castle Garden, was committed, yesterday, by Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, on a charge of swindling MATHIAS SCHNEIDER, an emigrant. It was alleged that CUNO engaged SCHNEIDER to go to Chicago to drive horses, and got $1 out of him for the purpose of paying his fare to that city. There was one other emigrant present who had been swindled in the same way, and it was alleged that the prisoner had been extensively engaged in this petty fraud.

PETER MAGNISS and ANNIE ROBINSON were arraigned yesterday before Justice HOGAN, at the Tombs Police Court, by Capt. ALLAIRE and Detective FINN, of the Fourth Precinct, on a charge of stealing $45 from JOHN AHEARN. It was stated that AHEARN went to the lodging-house No. 338 Water-street, and gave the money to MAGNISS for safe keeping, and when he got up in the morning, both landlord and money were gone. He reported the matter at the station-house, and after much search MAGNISS was found stowed away under a bed at No. 9 James-street. Both prisoners were committed for trial, and the complainant was sent to the House of Detention.

LOCAL NEWS IN BRIEF.

NEW-YORK.

About two months ago, the property-owners of the Twenty-first Ward, irrespective of party, formed themselves into a political organization styled the "Twenty-first Ward Independent Voters." The object of this association is to cut loose from all parties, especially that now dominant in this City, and by a solid opposition to obnoxious office-seekers, endeavor to elect an honest City Government. Since the affair of the 12th inst. a good many disaffected Democrats have joined the new organization, which bids fair to assume gigantic proportions at the next election. Branches of the above are now forming in various wards of the City.

There is a switch not far from the front of the TIMES office, in Printing-house-square, where the Bleecker-street cars turn off into Centre-street. About every second or third car here runs off the track. The immediate result is a lamentable struggle on the part of the horses and great loss of time. A few dollars would repair the troublesome switch.

The millionaire A. T. STEWART's next grand store is to be erected on the land which is shortly to be vacated by the Harlem and New-Haven Railroad Companies, he having bought this real estate some twelve months ago. Such a store is needed in just this locality and would make a new fortune for its owner.

HENRY FROSTRICK, of No. 307 East Twenty-first-street, died yesterday in Bellevue Hospital, from injuries received on Tuesday evening, by jumping from a train of the Hudson River Railroad, while in motion at Fifty-third-street and Eleventh-avenue. Coroner KEENAN will investigate the matter.

The Commissioners of the Sinking Fund have been trying for some days past to get together for the purpose of disposing of the Market question, but as yet they have failed to do so. In the meantime persons who have bid for the property, or the leases thereof, are anxiously waiting the determination of the Commissioners.

The work upon the foundation of the Hahnemann Homeopathic Hospital, on the corner of Third-avenue and Twenty-third-street, has been discontinued, in consequence of the route pursued by the Viaduct Railway taking off fifteen feet from the rear of the lot. The directors are now negotiating for the property adjoining on Third-avenue.

Old Castle Garden presents a most dilapidated and unsightly appearance, which is brought out in bold relief by the improvements in the Battery Park. Why don't the Commissioners of Emigration paint and repair the old structure, that in its present plight disgraces our water-front, and which might be made an ornament to the harbor?

At the regular meeting of the Dry-Goods Clerks' Association, last night, but a small number were present. The reorganization into a Benevolent Society was only advanced beyond the first step. The reports as to early closing showed the usual losses and gains on that point, though on the whole the gain had the predominance.

While the steamer *Elm City* (bound to New-Haven from New-York) was passing through Hell Gate on Tuesday night, about 12 o'clock, she ran into the schooner *Oscar C. Acken*, Capt. MEAD, from Westport for New-York, sinking her in twelve fathoms of water off Nigger Point. The schooner's mast heads are just out of water.

The main object of the meeting of Eastern iron-makers in this City, yesterday, was to complete arrangements for a Convention in Philadelphia on the 6th of September next, to organize a National Bar-iron Association. The delegations to the meeting represented $50,000,000 of capital.

On Tuesday night, car No. 51 of the Eighth-avenue line had eleven persons, besides the driver, on the front platform, thirty-nine inside and twelve on the rear platform, including two ladies. This huge load it carried up the greater part of the distance between Canal-street and Eighth-avenue.

Superintendent KELSO is doing a good work in putting some restraint on the fashionable houses of ill-repute, which abound in Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh streets. They are now made to close their doors at 12, and the Police are very stringent in prohibiting all kinds of noise after that hour.

The fines inflicted on offenders against the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, in this City, amounted, during April, May and June, to $346. During the same period 27 prisoners for the same offense got off with a severe reprimand, and 9 others were sent to prison.

The Hack ordinance, published in yesterday's TIMES, is, it appears, the production of Alderman LAWRENCE JEROME and not of the Moyor. It is rumored that a supplementary ordinance is soon to be published explaining the complicated provisions of the first one.

The Military Hall in the Bowery, which was the favorite rendezvous of the Orange societies, is no longer occupied by them. The constant attacks of bands of wild Irishmen were the cause for this, and all the Orange lodges have been transferred further up town.

The closing exercises at Grammar School No. 4, in Rivington-street, took place yesterday. Exhibitions were given by both the Female and Primary Departments. Addresses were made by Assistant Superintendent JONES, Rev. Drs. MOTTIER, BELL and DUNCAN, and Major CADY.

The new Masonic Hall at the corner of Twenty-third-street and Sixth-avenue, opposite Booth's Theatre, is rapidly showing itself beside some of the ignominious structures in the neighborhood. Thus far the design is massive and yet chaste and beautiful.

An unknown man last evening entered the saloon of PATRICK MCNULTY, No. 235 East Fourth-street, and sitting down in a chair, apparently fell asleep, but upon being examined was found to be dead. The body was sent to the Morgue.

At Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday, before Judge COX, EDWARD J. CASE, a book-keeper in the employ of SCHECKL, EVARTS & NISSINS, No. 455 Broome-street, was held for trial on a charge of embezzling $113 from his employers.

Four intoxicated Eighth Ward disreputable women rode down on car No. 144, of the Third-avenue line, last evening, behaving in a very riotous manner. Some of the respectable passengers expostulated, but the noisy females were not ejected by the conductor.

Some Irishmen are attempting to organize a regiment, which they propose to call the "Fearless Eighty-eighth." The proposed object of this "Fearless" regiment is to oppose by force the Orange parade which will take place on July 12, 1872.

The Grand Union Depot, in Forty-second-street is very fine, but the approaches to it are very dirty. On a wet day it is a matter of no small difficulty to get inside without various samples of mud being gratuitously bestowed on one's garments.

The whole area of the wooden pavement which has just been laid in Stuyvesant-place, from the Third to the Second avenue, is 2,500 square yards. In addition, 300 feet of cross-walks have been laid. Cost of the whole work, $14,550.

JAMES WARD, twenty years of age, who is said to have no home, last evening fell into the East River at the foot of Twenty-second-street, and was drowned. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue.

The ground which makes up what is called Tryon-row is not yet purchased by the Viaduct Railroad Company, though it is being negotiated for. It belongs to Mrs. OTTENDORFER, the wife of the editor of the *Staats-Zeitung*.

Numbers of people daily visit the works near Castle Garden, where the new pier is being constructed. A quantity of stone is being brought and dumped, and divers are employed in levelling the bottom for the foundation.

Down by Washington Market, some of the docks which run into the North River are so rotten that daily the travel upon them causes loose planks to fall in, making the wharf positively dangerous at night.

WILLIAM RICHARD, charged with obstructing a United States Deputy Marshal in the discharge of his duty, was held yesterday by Commissioner SHIELDS for examination, in default of $2,000 bail.

A large number of the bronze statuettes of Col. JAS. FISK displayed in Broadway windows have been decorated with white bandages around the ankle. The satire is most expressive.

CAROLINE MILLER, nineteen years of age, lately a cook on a canal-boat, last evening attempted to commit suicide by taking morphine. She was sent to Park Hospital.

Gov. R. B. BULLOCK, of Georgia, Sir HENRY PARKER, of England, and Capt. JAS. MCDONOUGH, Superintendent of the Police of St. Louis, are at the Fifth-avenue.

The Board of Fire Commissioners held a regular meeting yesterday. Several complaints against firemen, for dereliction of duty, were laid over future for disposal.

Mr. CHARLES NORDHOFF has resigned his place on the *Evening Post*. His Post-office address, for some months, will be Closter, Bergen County, N. J.

CAROLINE FRIED, aged four years, last evening fell from a third-story window of Avenue D, breaking her right leg, and receiving other severe injuries.

The steam-ship *City of Brooklyn* came up to the City yesterday afternoon. The steam-ship *Harmonia* is still at anchor at the Upper Quarantine Grounds.

ROBERT BROWN, the United States Detective for many years past stationed at the United States Treasury, is lying dangerously ill at his residence.

GEORGE W. MATSELL & Co. are building a spacious establishment in Frankfort-street, near William, for printing and publishing purposes.

Dr. ABRAHAM BLAISDELL, convicted two years ago of running an illicit distillery in this City, was pardoned yesterday by the President.

Gen. H. T. REID, of Keokuk, Iowa, Gen. M. W. BENJEMAIND, of Arkansas, and Col. BENJ. THOMAS, of Arkansas, are at the St. Nicholas.

Gen. J. DAVIDSON, and Major T. J. ECKERSON, of the United States Army, are at the Grand Central.

Gen. GORLOFF, of the Russian Army, and GEO. B. MCCULLOCH, of Philadelphia, are at the Hoffman House.

The steam-ships *City of Brooklyn* and *Ismalia* landed their passengers yesterday at Castle Garden.

The pleasant weather we are having, some scientific men say, presages a very unhealthy Winter.

A row of modern tenement-houses is being erected in Hudson-street, near Christopher.

Peaches are sold by venders in upper parts of the City at twenty cents per peck.

United States Senator GEO. C. SPENCER, of Alabama, is at the Everett House.

Gen. SAMUEL A. DUNCAN, of Washington, is at the St. James Hotel.

BROOKLYN.

As the ferry-boat *George Washington* was about entering the slip at the foot of Bridge-street, yesterday afternoon, she was struck by the steam-boat *General Segel*, and damaged considerably on the wheel on the port side. Much consternation was created among the passengers, but none of them were hurt.

A communication was sent by Street Commissioner FURRY to CYRUS B. SMITH, President of the Fulton Ferry Company, yesterday, informing him that the Company in the construction of their new ferry-house, are infringing on the property of the City, and that unless they produce some authority for so doing, proceedings will be commenced against them.

The letter from Gen. PLEASONTON, head of the Revenue Department, to Gen. JOURDAN, which was in substance published in the TIMES of yesterday morning, arrived at Gen. JOURDAN's head-quarters at noon yesterday, and was duly read to the attachés of the Department.

At a special meeting of the Kings County Medical Society, Tuesday night, a report was read setting forth that during the past year there were 1,334 cases of small-pox in Brooklyn. The Society, by resolution, urged upon every member of the community the necessity of being vaccinated.

AGNES RILEY, who was arrested on the 6th inst., for attempting to pass a counterfeit $20 bill on JAMES DICKSEN, of Fulton-street, was committed yesterday by United States Commissioner WINSLOW to await the action of the Grand Jury.

The varnish factory of PARKER & GILLESPIE, at the corner of North Eighth and Sixth streets, was damaged by fire yesterday afternoon to the extent of $500. The flames were started by the overflowing of a pot of varnish upon a furnace.

There were 346 deaths in the city during the past week; 52 men, 35 women, 145 boys and 114 girls. Of these, 108 died of cholera infantum, 35 of brain disease, 24 of convulsions, 21 of consumption, 4 of small-pox, and 1 of old age.

In the Supreme Court yesterday, Mr. GARNET MURRAY commenced action for a divorce from his wife on the ground of adultery. There are seven distinct charges in the complaint. The case was referred to Col. C. J. JACK.

LONG ISLAND.

The case of O'NEIL and MULCARY, who beat MAHAR for his supposed Orange proclivities, came before Judge HAMILTON, of Flushing, yesterday. MULCARY was fined $25; O'NEIL $10, or ninety days in the County Jail. MAHAR presents a rather battered appearance.

The disputes of the Rockville Centre Methodists were listened to with a patient ear by Justice SNEDECKER, of Jamaica, on Monday. The possession of the communion service was the question before the Bench. There is also an action pending against Rev. Mr. CONNOR for the recovery of the parsonage. That "stolen organ" is the next bone to be picked at.

The claim of WM. A. LAWRENCE, of Flushing, for damages by the taking of three acres of land by the Central Railroad Company for their road, was heard by the Commissioners, Hons. MORRIS FOSDICK, JAS. B. PEARSALL and JAS. RIDER. After a personal survey and hearing the Commissioners awarded him $1,525.

The house of Mr. ALEXANDER HIGBIE, of Springfield, was entered on Sunday last and robbed of clothing to the amount of $40. The theft was committed by RICHARD CUNNINGHAM, a hired laborer of Mr. HIGBIE. The thief left his own clothes behind him.

The following Wreck-masters, in and for Queens County, have been appointed by Gov. HOFFMAN: Harry Hill, Whitestone; John H. Baxter, Astoria; J. H. Bryden, Rockville Centre; Ezekiel Valentine, Freeport; Zachariah R. James, Seaford.

JAMES FLYNN, of Flushing, for abandoning his wife and drunkenness, was yesterday fined $10, or thirty days in jail. His pecuniary resources being rather limited, he will probably take the thirty days.

Rev. A. N. LITTLEJOHN, Bishop of the Diocese of Long Island, sailed for Europe on Wednesday last.

NEW-JERSEY.

In the United States District Court, at Trenton, yesterday, ADAM SCHLOSSER, who was charged with carrying on the business of a retail liquor-dealer without license, retracted his former plea and pleaded guilty. He was fined $30 and costs.

A young man who was detected in an attempt to defraud the revenue at Morristown consulted a lawyer to know whether he had not a case against the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. He based his claim for damages upon the fact that the Company's servants had broken open the end of his trunk, thereby exposing his unstamped wares to the notice of the United States Marshal and causing his arrest.

EDWARD KELLEY, a printer, leaped into the water at the foot of Fifth-street, Hoboken, on Tuesday evening, intending to take a bath, and thinking the water shallow. The water was, however, of considerable depth, and KELLEY came very near being drowned, but was rescued by HUGH THOMPSON, who saw his struggles and jumped from the dock, catching the sinking man by the head and drawing him to the shore.

The Directors of the united companies of New-Jersey will meet at Trenton, today, to declare the semi-annual dividend. The earnings of the companies will justify a dividend of three and three-quarters per cent., and it is not likely, in view of the state of the negotiations with the Pennsylvania Company, that any sum will be taken from the surplus fund to make up a larger dividend.

Chief-Justice BEASLEY, speaking for the Court of Errors and Appeals, has reversed the decision of the Bergen County Court in the suit of KING against RUCKMAN. The suit involves property which is worth nearly $1,000,000. The inferior Court decided in favor of KING, compelling RUCKMAN to deliver a deed of the property—which is situated in Bergen County—to Dr. KING for $550,000.

An instance of woman's self-sacrifice and devotion was exhibited at the Newark Police Station yesterday. CHAS. HUNTZELMAN was arrested for beating his wife to insensibility. Although the ruffian had persistently beaten and outraged the unfortunate woman for three years past, she came to the Police Station, as soon as she could go out, and pleaded for her husband's release.

JAMES MCNULTY, a resident of Germania-avenue, Jersey City, was bitten by a mad dog about two months ago, but until Tuesday night showed no signs of madness. At this time, however, he commenced raving, and the efforts of six men were required to hold him. He was yesterday suffering severely, and was not expected to live through the night.

Two missing men create a sensation in Newark. One MULHOLLAND, a book agent, left his boarding-house, and WM. A. MAUNDER, a merchant, left his family and his store, suddenly. Neither has been heard of since Monday last.

It is stated that the assault made upon young CULLEN, who is now in St. Mary's Hospital, Hoboken, was occasioned by a feud between the Irish and German laborers on the Northern Railroad, at Nanuet.

HARRY MINES, of Hoboken, was placed under $500 bail, yesterday, for threatening to kill a Mrs. POTTER, who had assaulted ANNA MINES, a young woman who was living with him.

Yesterday afternoon, the building at the corner of Pacific and Chestnut streets, used as an oil refinery, was destroyed by fire. The loss is $1,000.

TIMOTHY CONLAN, who stabbed young SMITH HOWELL some time ago was bailed yesterday in $1,000 for trial.

[Advertisement.]

NOW.—Why swelter and fret beneath a heavy Hat when comfort is to be secured by the purchase of KNOX's light, natty and stylish Summer fabrics? If you want to respond to this conundrum go at once to KNOX's, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-st., and make your selection from his most attractive stock.

NEWSPACKAGES FOR THE PRESS.

Captains and pursers of vessels arriving at this port are requested to deliver packages addressed to the New-York Associated Press, only to parties exhibiting the written authority of J. W. SIMONTON, General Agent.

News packages for the *Journal of Commerce, Times, Tribune, World, Sun, Express, Evening Post, Commercial Advertiser, Staats Zeitung* and *New-Yorker Demokrat*, should also be delivered only to the same parties.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

FOR EUROPE.

Frankfort	July 20	New-York	Bremen.
City of Brooklyn	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Abyssinia	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Erin	July 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Humboldt	July 22	New-York	Stettin.
Europa	July 22	New-York	Glasgow.

FOR HAVANA.

Missouri	July 20	New-York	Havana.

Closing of Foreign Mails at Post-Office.

THURSDAY.

For Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, by the *Frankfort*, at 11¼ A. M., with a supplementary mail for *double-paid* letters only on the pier foot of 3d-st., Hoboken, until 1¼ P. M....For Havana and West Indies, by the *Missouri*, at 2 P. M.

Closing of Domestic Mails.

North, Poughkeepsie Way	5 A. M.; 2 P. M.
North, through via H. R. R. R. and New-York Central	5 A. M.; 4:00, 9 P. M.
North Way, via Harlem R. R.	5 A. M.; 1:30 P. M.
East, via New-Haven	5 A. M.; 1:30, 6 P. M.
East, via Newport	3 P. M.
East, New-Haven Way	5 A. M.; 2:30 P. M.
East, Fall River, rail	5 P. M.
South, Through	5 A. M.; 7:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Way	5 A. M.; 3:30 P. M.
West Mail, through to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, St. Louis, Louisville, Indianapolis, Columbus, Chicago, St. Paul, St. Joseph, Salt Lake and Denver	7 A. M.; 3:00 P. M.
West Mail, through to Cleveland, Toledo, and by A. and G. Western R. R. to Franklin and Meadville, Penn., &c.	5 A. M.; 4:30 P. M.

Passengers Sailed.

JULY 19—*In steam-ship Java, for Liverpool.*—J. Q. Laws, Mr. and Mrs. F. P. Steele, L. Roberts, Jr., John C. Furman, J. M. Gago, F. Eranchum, F. Jacoby, Mrs. Puig and maid, Mr. Samuell and servant, C. Labonbec, son and boy-servant, J. A. Martins, A. J. D. Aloneida, Manoel B. D. Oliver, Harleston Parker, J. Lorg, Thomas Dennison, J. J. Schlumberger, Wm. Hanhart, W. H. Haines, Mrs. S. H. Dana, Miss Katie Peters, Master W. Peters, Miss E. Peters and governess, Mrs. McCressy and two daughters, Mr. McCressy, Mr. Price, Mr. Coulter, R. T. Saunders, P. Hardy, Charles Maffitt, Felix Sevill, Michel Gernior, Sir C. Loveland, Mr. and Mrs. Robinson Gill, A. R. Kerr, E. W. Woolcott, Wm. Robbins.

JULY 19—*In steam-ship Minnesota, for Liverpool.*—Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Guion, Louis S. and Stanton W. Guion, Miss Marie B. Guion and servant, Rev. Dr. and Mrs. F. C. Ewer, Miss Mary H. and Miss C. Ewer, Master Wm. B. and Master R. M. C. Ewer, Miss Susan T. Congdon, A. Plate, C. T. Collins, Miss Mary L., Miss Nellie and Miss Alice Collins, Mrs. Jenkins, Miss Anne Kane, W. H. and E. S. Pratt, Robt. Moore, C. Campbell, John Campbell, Andre Poery, Mr. and Mrs. F. Denerl and child, Mr. Brown, J. C. Marriner, D. E. Rose, J. P. Barnan, Thos. Merkle, G. B. and G. A. Vroom, Mrs. D. B. Doane, Mrs. Colclough, Mrs. G. M. Vroom, Miss Clara M. Post.

Passengers Arrived.

JULY 19—*In steam-ship St. Laurent, from Havre.*—Mr. and Mrs. Virolet, 2 children and servant, Mr. and Mrs. Haines and child, Mr. Consinery, Mr. Huscheler, Mr. and Mrs. de Rudder, Mr. and Mrs. Buckmam, Mr. and Mrs. Moulton, 3 children and servant, Mr. Allien, Miss Lebris, Mr. Manger, Mr. Knapp, Mr. Moore, Mr. Strehler, Mr. Glover, Mr. Morgan, Mr. Freeman, Mr. Westenberg, Mr. Oppenheim, Mr. Leopolt, Mr. Lequien, Mr. Golden, Mr. Vaughan, Mr. O'Leary, Mrs. and Miss Wickersham, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. Rague, Mr. Henfelder, Miss Besnard, Mr. Leperca, Mr. Forest, Mr. Boussy, Mrs. and Miss Lechevallier, Mr. Arosvant, Mrs. Chenaur, Mr. Delafontaine, Mr. and Mrs. Gomer, Mr. and Mrs. Bryding, Mr. Schmidt, Mr. Simon, Mr. Bongon, Mr. Ceballos, Mr. and Mrs. Bloudeau and 2 children, Miss Levy, Mr. Marx, Mrs. Prost, Mr. Rodin, Mr. Oyal, Mr. and Mrs. Zobanaky, Mr. Netter, Mr. Lantheaume, Mr. Valenza, Mr. and Mrs. Rochat, Mr. and Mrs. Aubert, Mr. Benoit, Mr. Blum, Mr. Malecot, Miss Blondot, Mr. Demandre, Mr. Reicherd, Mrs. Dupre, Mr. Bullard, Mr. and Mrs. Ojeney, Mr. Dore, Mr. Luchesi, Mrs. Lagarde and child, Mrs. Hauck and child, Mr. Lavigne, Mr. Hartmann.

In steam-ship Columbia, from Havana.—Pedro Moro, Y. M. Zangronits, Jose Masseras, F. J. Airtes, Jose F. Castro, Edward Navara, Jas. J. Murry, Jacinto Costa, A. Davies, F. Ramirez, Thos. Ortiz, R. Ramirez, Chas. Ross, L. A. Price, P. Seuret, Thomas Rush, Mrs. Julliana Dupalana and servant, J. McCulloch and niece, M. Johnson, Jas. Mahoney, Mrs. Whitten, Wm. Heron, Jas. P. Doland, and 5 steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.....4:45 | Sun sets.....7:26 | Moon sets.....9:35
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook..9:45 | Gov. Island..10:34 | Hell Gate...11:56

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....WEDNESDAY, July 19.

Cleared.

Steam-ships Java, (Br.,) Martin, Liverpool, Chas. G. Francklyn; Minnesota, Freeman, Liverpool, Williams & Guion; Denmark, (Br.,) Andrews, London, National Steam-ship Co.; Iowa, (Br.,) Ovenstone, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; South Carolina, Beckett, Charleston, H. R. Morgan & Co.; Monitor, Jones, Philadelphia; Mars, Grumley, Philadelphia; Bristol, Wallace, Philadelphia.

Ship Hudson, Pratt, London, Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Barks Konkordia, (Norw.,) Schelling, Southampton, Funch, Edye & Co.; Ober Burgomeister Von Winter, (N. G.,) Schmidt, Cork, Wendt, Tetens & Bockmadn; Polykarp, (Norw.,) Harden, Queenstown, Funch, Edye & Co.; Grace, (Br.,) Bogart, Rotterdam, Heney & Parker; James Welsh, (Br.,) Hammond, Barbados, T. T. & F. A. Dwight; Bernardo, (Dan.,) Wedegrow, St. Thomas, Galwey & Casado.

Brigs Eva Allen, (Br.,) Marseilles, Jas. Henry; Astrad, (N. G.,) Sandersteid, Rio Grande, via Richmond, Va., C. Tobias & Co.; Sparkling Water, Dahl, Rio Janeiro, Walsh, Field & Way; Hunter, (Br.,) Wilson, Nuevitas, (Cuba,) E. Sanchez y Dolz; Harriet Amelia, (Br.,) Higgins, Halifax, H. J. De Wolf & Co.; Alice Lea, Foster, Wilmington, Del., Evans, Ball & Co.

Schrs. Aspasia, (three masts, Br.,) Williams, Hayle, Eng., Geo. F. Bulley; Hattie Haskell, Young, Pernambuco, Jas. E. Ward & Co.; Goodwill, (Br.,) Roberts, Harbor Island, J. Eneas; Florence Bailey, Bailey, Philadelphia.

Arrived.

Steam-ship Laurent, (Fr.,) Lemarie, Havre July 6, via Brest 8th, with mdse. and 97 passengers to George Mackenzie. July 14, lat. 44 30, lon. 46, saw steam-ship The Queen, hence for Liverpool; 17th, at 1 P. M., 530 miles E. of Sandy Hook, steam-ship City of London, do. for do.

Steam-ship Ashland, Moore, Fernandina 78 hours, with mdse. and passengers to James Hand; 18th, 9 A. M., lat. 38 08, lon. 74 04, spoke ship Kelvin, (Br.,) hence for Deboy; left in port brig Nash, ldg. for Matanzas, and schr. Starlight, do. for Fall River.

Steam-ship South America, Tinklepaugh, Rio Janeiro June 25, Bahia 29th, Pernambuco July 1, Para 6th, and St. Thomas 13th, with mdse. and 47 passengers to W. R. Garrison. July 7, passed steam-ship North America, hence for Rio Janeiro.

Steam-ship Arragon, (Br.,) Western, Bristol, Eng., July 1, with railroad iron and 43 passengers to E. E. Morgan's Sons; experienced strong westerly winds most of the passage, with much fog. July 14, lat. 45, lon. 57, spoke bark Welkin, from Rotterdam, for New-York, 33 ds. out.

Steam-ship Regulator, Freeman, Wilmington, N. C., 67 hours, with naval stores and cotton to Lorillard Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Ismalia, (Br.,) Brown, Glasgow July 5, via Moville 6th, with mdse. and passengers to Henderson Bros.

Steam-ship Columbia, Van Sice, Havana July 15, with mdse. and passengers to Atlantic Mail Steam-ship Co.

Ship Don Quixote, (of Boston,) Nelson, Calcutta March 13, with mdse. to master. June 18, lat. 3 30 S., lon. 32 30 W., spoke ship Fredrick Petersen, (Nor.,) from Callao, for Antwerp, reported losing fore and main-topmast and mizzen-topsail; had his fore and main-course, mizzen-topsail and a few staysails set; intended proceeding to Antwerp. The accident happened on the 11th.

Ship Burmah, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Churchill, Shields 58 ds., with railroad iron to H. J. De Wolfe & Co.—vessel to master. Took the northerly passage, and experienced westerly winds the entire passage.

Ship Brewster, Collins, Callao April 6, with guano to Hobson, Hurtado & Co.—vessel to Fabbri & Chauncey.

Ship Vigil, (of Liverpool,) Gilpin, Kobel, Japan Jan. 31, with tea to Arnold, Sturges & Co.—vessel to Barclay & Livingston.

Bark John Zittiosen, Fickett, Sidney, C. B., 14 ds., with coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to John Zittiosen. Left in port bark Almoner, for Boston, next day; brig Shasteridg, for New-York; brig Mary E. Leighton, just arrived.

Bark Gazelle, (of New-Haven,) Black, Barbadoes 15 ds., with sugar and molasses and 8 passengers to H. Trowbridge's Sons.

Bark Erstatningen, (Nor.,) Jansen, Port Talbot 48 ds., with railroad iron to order—vessel to Wendt, Tetens & Bockmann.

Bark Clara, (N. G.,) Bugdahl, Rotterdam 40 ds., with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Patriot, (Br.,) Jones, Trinidad 18 ds., with sugar to Latasa & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark Allemannia, (N. G.,) Moller, Maracaibo 21 ds., with coffee to E. Pavenstedt & Co.—vessel to master.

Bark J. B. Bradley, (of Bucksport,) Nichols, Havana 12 ds., with sugar and passengers to Gessler & Co.—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co.

Bark Siogaasten, (Norw.,) Wilson, Santos 54 ds., with coffee to order.

Bark Snowdon, Fasham, Sidney, C. B., 18 ds., with 535 tons coal to International Coal and Railway Co.—vessel to Miller & Houghton.

Brig T. H. Haviland, (of Arichat,) Le Blanc, Glace Bay 21 ds., with 430 tons coal to George H. Brewer—vessel to Hatton, Watson & Co.

Brig Alberti, (of Bucksport,) Harriman, Grand Key, T. I., 12 ds., with salt to Woodruff & Robinson.

Brig Eliza, (Br.,) Stewart, Demerara 28 ds. with sugar and molasses to Maitland, Phelps & Co.

Brig Balear, (of Nassau,) Bahr, Aquadilla 12 ds. with sugar and molasses to J. V. Onatavia & Co.—vessel to G. Wessels.

Brig Anna, (of Maitland, N. S.,) McClellan, Cienfuegos 27 ds., with sugar to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Jos. Clark, (of Waldoboro,) Stahl, Sheet Harbor, N. S., 10 ds., with lumber to M. A. Wilder, Son & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co.

Brig Ellen Starrett, Hooper, Glace Bay 15 ds., with coal to Geo. H. Brewer—vessel to Borland, Dearborn & Co. Had westerly winds and thick fog the entire passage. Left in port, bark Gazelle, to sail for New-York next day.

Brig Robin Strout, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. Daylight, (of Bath,) McFadden, Baracoa 10 ds., with fruit to Douglas & Griffin—vessel to master. Left in port schrs. O. M. Marrett, to sail 20th; Lavina Bell, ldg.; Abbie H. Brown, to sail 15th; Thos. J. Trazier, arr. 8th.

Schr. A. L. Fitch, (of Bristol,) Yates, Corpus Christi 22 ds., with hides and wool to H. E. Sprague—vessel to John S. Ingraham. Had moderate weather.

Schr. General Grant, (of Huntington, L. I.,) Hawes, Corpus Christi 18 ds., with hides and wool to J. H. Brower & Co.—vessel to master.

Schr. Julia Clinch, (Br.,) Maloney, St. John, N. B., via Vineyard Haven 9 ds., with lumber to Jed. Frye & Co.

Schr. Chas. C. Dame, (of Gloucester,) Leverage, St. Marc 10 ds., with logwood to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. H. H. Thompson, Stuphen, Point-a-Pitre, Guad., 17 ds., with sugar to H. A. Susu & Sons—vessel to S. H. Miller.

Sch. J. M. Kissam, (of Northport,) Kissam, Eleuthera, 7 ds., with fruit to R. E. Hutchinson & Co.—vessel to B. J. Wenberg.

Schr. Laura Pride, (of St. Kitts,) Scopean, Arrovo, P. R., 12 ds., with molasses to Burdett & Pond—vessel to Jones & Lough. Left no vessels.

Schr. Gisine, (N. G.,) Uffen, Rio Grande 63 ds., with hides and wool to master.

Schr. United States, Rennell, Omoa, Hon., 13 ds., with fustic and hides to Sylvester & Co.

Schr. Calista, Kenniston, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. H. J. Hoyt, Arnold, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. C. Woolsey, Parker, Baltimore, for New-Haven.

Schr. Sallie E. Chartre, Simmonds, Elizabethport, for Taunton.

Schr. H. M. Riley, Frye, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. J. G. Pearson, Ferris, Elizabethport, for Bridgeport.

Schr. Gea Twibill, Hurse, Elizabethport, for Norwich.

Schr. Uncle Abe, Conroy, Port Johnson, for New-Haven.

Schr. Georgie Staples, Cozzins, Port Johnson, for Boston.

Schr. Angeline Van Cleaf, Horton, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. G. M. Partridge, Hall, Rockland, with lime to Candee & Pressey.

Schr. Florida, Metcalf, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Schr. Henry Clay, Legg, Providence, for Elizabethport.

Schr. J. C. Worthington, Terry, Providence, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Eli Townsend, Nichols, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Francis Burrett, Allen, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. Pointer, Dixon, Elizabethport, for Providence.

Schr. Capitol, Darrell, Milton, for Norwalk.

Schr. F. C. Smith, Keen, Elizabethport, for Salem.

Schr. Harriet Lewis, Baker, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Zeta Psi, Cook, Rondout, for Boston.

Schr. Ellen Perkins, Ellis, New-Bedford.

Schr. G. D. Hubbard, Loveland, Virginia.

Schr. Hunter, Crane, Providence, for Rondout.

Schr. H. A. Hoyt, Cranmer, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Wm. H. Kenzel, Soper, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. E. R. Kirk, Bennett, Georgetown, D. C.

Schr. Uriah and Tavitha, Gibson, Virginia.

Schr. Ann Eliza, Caswell, Providence.

Schr. Connecticut, Staplin, Fall River.

Schr. M. G. Leonard, Lyman, Virginia.

Schr. E. R. Bennett, French, Virginia.

Schr. Alethea, Darby, Virginia.

Schr. Moderator, Lulong, Virginia.

Schr. J. Tway, Inman, Virginia.

Schr. J. & D. Cranmer, Mathews, Virginia.

Schr. J. Mosser, Abrahams, Virginia.

Schr. L. Daniels, Smith, Wickford.

SAILED—Steam-ships Java and Minnesota, for Liverpool; Denmark, for London; South Carolina, for Charleston.

WIND—Sunset, fresh, E., cloudy.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, July 19.—Arr. ships Charter Oak, from New-Orleans, E. Sherman, from New-Orleans; barks Hilda, from Sourabaya; Neversink, from Leghorn; Alpine, from Troon; Zephyrine, from Demerara; brigs Ino, from Cape Town; Chillon, from Demerara; Aroostook, from Arroyo; Samuel Lindsey, from Bonaire; Fira, from Caibarien; B. Inginac, from Sagua; schrs. C. A. Higgins, from Mayagues; Gramere, from Arecibo; Parepa, from Mobile.

CHARLESTON, S. C., July 19.—Arr. steamers James Adger, from New-York, and Sea Gull, from Baltimore, and bark Carilion, for Bull River, S. C.

Sld. steamer Georgia, for New-York, and bark Carnen, for Malaga.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 19.—Passed in bark Pembroke, for Baltimore, from Richmond; passed out, on the 15th, brig Ocean Belle, for Yarmouth; passed brig Francis Jane, from Baltimore for Richmond.

LEWES, Del., July 19.—The disabled steamer General Sedgwick still remains here. Her cargo has been transferred to the steamer Bolivar. The schr. Jacob Kienzle, from Philadelphia, for Boston, has returned with her mainmast sprung; is repairing and will sail for her destination.

Arr. schr. Moses Patton, from Mayagues, for orders.

VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., July 19.—Arr. schrs. Lucy Robinson, from Hoboken for Portsmouth; J. Clarke, James Satterthwaite, Hattie Paige, Ellen Hay, from Boston for Philadelphia; Jas. Wm. Fish, from Quincy Point for do.; Ceres, from Dover for do.; Helen Marr, from Gardiner for do.; Maracaibo, from Portland for do.; Thomas H. Seymour, from do. for Fall River; P. S. Lindsey, from do. for New-York; Lavatta, from Calais for do.; Cherub, from Bath for do.; Mira A. Pratt, from Boston for do.; Nicanor, from Bangor for do.; Charleston, from do. for Pawtucket; Erie, from do. for Bridgeport; Fish, from Philadelphia for Boston; Osseo, (Br.,) from Fredericton, N. B., for Providence; Oneida, from Boston for Baltimore; Abbott Devereux, from do. for Alexandria.

Passed by brig Abbie C. Titcomb, from Philadelphia, for Bath.

Sld. bark Armenia; schrs. Blackbird, (Br.,) Lucy Robinson, Erie, Osseo, (Br.)

P. M.—Arr. brig Fannie Butler, from Philadelphia, for Bangor; schrs. L. A. Rose, from Philadelphia, for Boston, reports having seen off Fire Island, 18th, schr. A. S. Salter, of New-Bedford, sunk; schr. Julia Newell, from Rockport, Me., for New-York; Idaho, from Portland, for do.; N. Jones, from Machias, for do.; E. Segur, from Bangor for Guilford, Conn.; R. P. Chase, from do. for Fall River; Francis Hatch, from Rockland, for Richmond; Mary D. Haskell, from Boston for Baltimore; A. Heaton, from do for Philadelphia. brig J. W. Drisko, from Bangor for Norwich; schr. T. D. Wieder, from Boston for Georgetown, D.C.; also arrived, whaling schr. Sarah E. Lewis, from Charleston Ground, of and for Boston, with 60 bbls. sperm and 40 bbls. whale on board. Spoke (no date) on Charleston Ground, schrs. Thriver, Wood, with 7 bbls. humpback; George J. Jones, with 90 bbls this season. Sailed—Schr. Sarah E. Lewis.

Sld. schrs. Lavalta, Baltic, L. R. Rose, E. Segur, A. Heaton.

7 A. M.—Wind, S. W., light.

Spoken.

April 14, lat. 14 40 S., lon. 81 40 E., spoke ship Camperdown, (Br.,) from Rangoon, for Courland, England, 36 ds. out.

May 1, lat. 26 S., lon. 46 40 E., bark Koenign Agusta, (Hol.,) Java, for Falmouth, England.

May 17, lat. 34 S., lon. 17 20 E., ship Atlantic, (Br.,) Calcutta, for Dundee.

May 21, lat. 31 20 S., lon. 14 30 E., ship Antonio De Bilboa, (Swed.,) Abaab, for Falmouth, England.

July 5, lat. 21, lon. 58, ship Elcano, Brown, from Calcutta, for Boston.

July 16, lat. 38 30, lon. 73 50, schr. Mary A. Rich, (of Boston,) from Bath, for Pensacola.

July 17, bark Lizzie Morrow, (Br.,) Adams, Philadelphia, for Belfast, I.

July 12, lat. 28, lon. 25 50 W., bark Siloam, (Br.,) from London, for Sable Bay; June 14, on the equator, brig Eliza Stevens, of New-Bedford, steering S.

July 11, lat. 31 50 N., lon. 16 5 W., brig Magdala, (Br.,) Baltimore, for Porto Rico.

July 7, lat. 55 5, lon. 19 47, brig M. Louise Miller.

July 16, lat. 43 27, lon. 60, schr. Thomas Campbell, of Weymouth, N. S.

Whalers.

July 14, lat. 30 15, lon. 73 52, spoke whaling schr. G. M. Parker, (of Provincetown;) had taken 240 bbls. whale-oil and 3,000 do. sperm-oil; all well.

July 12, lat. 30 22, lon. 72, spoke whaling bark Sarah, (of New-Bedford.) Had taken 408 barrels oil.

EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.

Arrived Out.

LONDON, July 19.—The Cunard steam-ship Aleppo, Capt. Monland, from Boston July 8, touched at Queenstown today and proceeded for Liverpool.

The Anchor Line steam-ship Australia, Capt. Hedderwick, from New-York July 8 for Glasgow, was signaled off Moville today.

The Inman steam-ship City of Limerick, Capt. Phillips, from New-York July 8, arrived at Queenstown today, en route to Liverpool.

The North-German Lloyd steam-ship Berlin, Capt. Undutsch, from Baltimore July 5, touched at Southampton yesterday and proceeded for Bremen.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship New-York, Capt. Ernster, from New-York July 7, for Bremen, touched at Southampton today, and proceeded.

The North German Lloyd steam-ship Weser, Capt. Wenke, from New-York July 8, touched at Southampton today and proceeded for Bremen.

The Allan line steam-ship St. Patrick, from Quebec, for Glasgow, arr. at Movilie today and proceeded.

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION-SQUARE.
GLASSES FOR RACING AND YACHTING, TOURISTS' GLASSES IN ALUMINIUM, OPERA GLASSES, JUST RECEIVED.

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